



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

LD

2112

B508009 H

From Harvard Library

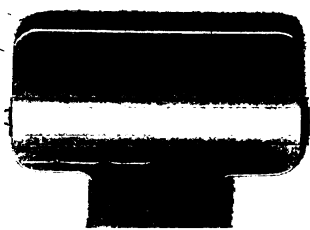
ANNUAL REPORT

OF

HARVARD COLLEGE.

1854-55.





THIRTIETH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF HARVARD COLLEGE

TO THE

OVERSEERS,

EXHIBITING

THE STATE OF THE INSTITUTION

FOR THE ACADEMICAL YEAR

1854-55.

CAMBRIDGE:
METCALF AND COMPANY,
PRINTERS TO THE UNIVERSITY.
1856.

R E P O R T .

TO THE HONORABLE AND REVEREND,
THE OVERSEERS OF HARVARD COLLEGE.

THE undersigned submits the following as his third Annual Report on the condition and prospects of the several departments of the University.

Beginning with the Academical Department, or the College proper, he is happy to report its continued prosperity, whether regard be had to the means of instruction, or the number and conduct of the students. The whole number of Undergraduates considerably exceeds what it ever was before, amounting at the beginning of the present Term to three hundred and sixty-five. Among the permanent instructors there have been but two changes. James Russell Lowell, A.M., has succeeded Mr. Longfellow as Smith Professor of the French and Spanish Languages and Literatures, and Professor of Belles-Lettres; and Frederic D. Huntington, D.D., has

been appointed, upon a new foundation, Preacher to the University, and Plummer Professor of Christian Morals. Professor Lowell is now in Europe, for purposes connected with his appointment; but is expected to return so as to begin his lectures at the commencement of the next academic year. Dr. Huntington has entered upon his duties under the best auspices. Provision has also been made, the present year, for the instruction in Vocal Music of such students as choose it.

For further particulars as to the teachers and studies, and the distribution of studies, reference is made to the Appendix.

The College has received from the late Hon. Samuel B. Walcott two thousand dollars, to be held in trust for the purpose of founding two Scholarships on certain prescribed terms and conditions. One of these Scholarships will go into effect in about five years; the other at a later period. The increased expenses of living press so heavily on many of the students as to make it hardly possible to overstate the importance of such benefactions. The proper College charges make but a small part of the necessary expenses of the student here, so that any practicable reduction of these charges would not answer the purpose; the relief to the rich would be unimportant, to others insufficient. No effectual remedy can be found except in the way pointed out some years ago by the Alumni. What we want is

a hundred scholarships, founded either by Classes, as contemplated by the Alumni, or by individuals, which will yield from one hundred to three hundred dollars a year; the same to be awarded, not on the ground of indigence, but as a reward of merit. This would not only attract numbers to the College, but be an attraction to those especially who would help to give it a high moral and literary tone.

It is also proper to notice in this connection the wise liberality of the Commonwealth in the establishment of State Scholarships, a full share in the benefits of which has accrued to this College.

In January, 1852, a committee was appointed by this Board to confer with the Corporation on the existing relations between the College and the Divinity School. On this suggestion, and with the unanimous consent and advice of the Overseers, a bill in equity was filed by the Corporation in September of the same year, submitting to the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court the propriety and expediency of separating the trusts of the Divinity School from those of Harvard College. The final decree of the Court, which is adverse to the petitioners, has just been obtained, and is appended to this Report.

Meanwhile the School has been under the superintendence and instruction of two able and faithful Professors; the Class which graduated at the last Commencement was considerably larger than usual; and the pecuniary resources of the Institution, how-

ever inadequate, are still as good as at any former period. The appointment of a Preacher to the University, by relieving the Professors from all part in the services of the College Chapel, has brought about a practical separation of the School, almost as complete as if, like the Medical School, it were in another city. And now that the long-pending question of a legal separation is settled, it is hoped that its friends will be disposed, without further delay, to take the necessary steps to provide the additional instruction which has long been wanted, and to put the institution in all other respects on a satisfactory footing.

Governor Washburn's appointment as University Lecturer in the Law School, which took place at the beginning of the Second Term of the last Academic year, has given entire satisfaction. Though from various causes the number of students has fallen off a little, almost every State in the Union is still represented in the Law School; and the spirit prevailing there was never better than at present. Every day is strengthening the conviction in the minds of those most nearly connected with the institution, that its continued success in the existing state of things will require the services of three Professors.

The revised Rules and Statutes of the Medical School have gone into effect; one of the most noticeable of the new provisions being that a separate public Commencement is allowed to this department of

the University, to be holden at the Medical College in Boston, immediately after the Lectures for the winter have closed. Dr. Shattuck, Professor of Clinical Medicine, and Dr. Clarke, Professor of Materia Medica, whose appointments were confirmed at the last annual meeting of this Board, have entered on their respective duties; which are the only important changes in respect to the course of instruction. This course is now regarded as complete and entirely satisfactory.

The building, in Boston, owned and occupied by the Medical School, has been subjected during the past year to extensive and thorough repairs.

The Hon. Abbott Lawrence, in 1847, endowed the Lawrence Scientific School with fifty thousand dollars; the largest sum, it was said at that time, which had ever been bestowed on a place of education in this country, in one gift, by a living benefactor. In addition to this he has paid fifteen hundred dollars a year, for several years, in order to retain the services of the distinguished Professor of Zoölogy and Geology; and at his death, which took place on the 18th of last August, he bequeathed to the College fifty thousand dollars more, in trust, for the same general objects. He lived to see that his clear and practical judgment, as regards the wants of the community, and the best means of satisfying them, would not be disappointed. With one of the best appointed Chemical Laboratories in the

world, with large and continually increasing Geological, Zoölogical, Anatomical, and Mineralogical Museums and Cabinets, with all the necessary facilities for the study of Civil Engineering, Botany, Physics, and the higher Mathematics, and with eminent teachers devoted severally to their special pursuits, this institution cannot fail to be a great public blessing, and an imperishable monument to the name it bears. For details as to the practical working of the School, reference must again be made to the Appendix.

At the instance of all parties interested in the success of the Astronomical Observatory, the Corporation have voted that its Rules and Statutes be revised, and so far modified, as to make it a distinct Department in the University, with a distinct Faculty; and their doings on this subject will be submitted to the Overseers for their concurrence.

Josiah Quincy, Jr., one of the early leaders in the American Revolution, died April 26, 1775, bequeathing to Harvard College two thousand pounds sterling, dependent on a contingency which, happily for the College and for the country, did not occur. This has led, as stated in the Treasurer's Report, to a provision for the publication of the Annals of the Observatory, with an express understanding that it should be considered as the carrying out of the purpose of the distinguished patriot above mentioned, and be exclusively and for ever associated with his name. The new arrangement requiring that the Reg-

ulations for publishing the Observations made at the Observatory, adopted by the Corporation, February 23, 1850, and inserted in the President's Report for 1851, should be revised and materially altered, they have been thrown into a new draft, and are herewith appended. One half of the first volume of the Annals has already appeared, and the other is in press ; meanwhile, the proper work of the Observatory has been going on, and there is still a large accumulation of materials for publication.

Considerable additions have been made to the Library during the past year, including a collection of works in Romaic, or Modern Greek, probably the largest in this country. The liberal bequest, by a sincere and valued friend of the College, the late Mr. James Brown, of five thousand dollars, to be expended on books in Natural History, will do much towards bringing up this particular department to a level with the times. Still, the defects of the Library, considered as a University Library, are so manifold and essential, as to constitute at present, in the eyes of scholars at least, the most pressing want of the College.

The undersigned cannot conclude his Report without again adverting to the death of Mr. Lawrence, one of the most influential and honored members of this Board, whose loss has been so widely felt and deplored at home and abroad, and nowhere more sincerely than in his relations to the University at

Cambridge, with which his name has become indissolubly connected as among the wisest and most munificent of its benefactors.

All which is respectfully submitted,

JAMES WALKER, *President.*

HARVARD COLLEGE,
CAMBRIDGE, DECEMBER 31, 1855.

P A P E R S

SUBMITTED WITH THE FOREGOING REPORT.

I. OPINION OF THE SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT ON THE QUESTION OF SEPARATING THE DIVINITY SCHOOL FROM THE UNIVERSITY.

Boston, December 31, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—

IN compliance with your request, we transmit a copy of the opinion pronounced by the Supreme Court, dismissing the Bill in Chancery under which we sought a separation of the Divinity School from the College.

We were much disappointed in this result, having entertained great confidence that the evidence made a clear case of incompetency of the Corporation as trustees to fulfil the trust, not anticipated in its inception, but ascertained by long and painful experience, arising from its entire incompatibility, for the reasons set forth in the Bill, with their paramount obligations to that antecedently assumed by them, and for which alone the Board was originally created; and also by reason of the substantial failure of these new trusts in their hands, because of the impossibility of accomplishing the end for which they were created during the continuance of such connection, as ascertained by the same unhappy experience, and we supposed the case in these respects to be one analogous to that of the death of trustees,—or of inability or incapacity taking place, or discovered, after their appointment,—in which the Court has, as we suppose, from necessity, a power to substitute others to prevent a substantial failure of the trust.

We had supposed too, that the changeable character of the Board of Overseers, being subject to reorganization at the pleasure of the Legislature, — and which has been essentially altered since these donations, — was material, as showing that the intent of the donors, if the particular constitution of the College government formed part of their intent, cannot be literally carried into execution. But these considerations have not had the effect we anticipated, and it becomes us respectfully to acquiesce in the decision of the tribunal appointed to determine such questions, and in whose learning, ability, and integrity we have all so much cause to rejoice.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES G. LORING,
W. H. GARDINER.

TO THE REV. JAMES WALKER, *President of Harvard College.*

OPINION OF THE COURT.

DEWEY, J. The present case is one of a deeply interesting character, whether considered with reference to the general principles involved in it, or its own intrinsic importance.

The case has been argued *ex parte*, no counsel appearing in opposition to granting the prayer of the complainants. This, in a case of a public charity, would ordinarily impose upon the Court the duty of greater vigilance, to see that no change was made, either in the application of the charity or the management of the same, that would be unauthorized, — having regard to the declared intentions of the donors.

We are happy to say in reference to this, that we have been much aided by the very elaborate and impartial presentation, by the counsel for the complainants, of all the important adjudicated cases adapted to give us aid on the questions raised in the present case, and by their frankly and candidly opening before us the various objections which in the view of others existed or might be urged against granting the prayer of the complainants and making the proposed change.

In the consideration by the Court of the case before us, the first inquiry that arises is as to the form of the Bill, and

whether it is proper and adapted to the case stated, and the relief sought. Here the question is simply whether the Bill, being one in relation to a public charity, should not have been instituted by the Attorney-General, at the relation of the complainants or others.

It is true that such is the usual form of Bills in relation to public charities. Such is the form of most of the Bills in the cases cited by the learned counsel as bearing upon the general questions arising upon the merits of this Bill. But although such is the more usual form, we do not perceive any objection to that adopted in the present case, looking at the case stated and the objects of this Bill.

The prayer of this Bill is not founded upon any allegations of legal incapacity of the trustees to administer the charity, or any failure to execute the trust by reason of any present want of actual trustees, nor upon any allegation of abuse of trust by the present trustees; but its avowed purpose is simply that the trustees may, under the sanction and approval of this Court, on the ground of expediency and of the difficulty of managing the trust, resign their trust into other hands. Such being the nature of the Bill, we see no objection to the trustees' filing it in their own behalf, making the Attorney-General, as representative of the Commonwealth, a party defendant. This course seems to have been directly sanctioned in two cases cited by the counsel of the complainants. *Governors of Christ's Hospital v. Attorney-General*, 5 Hare, 257; *Clum Hospital v. Lord Powys*, 6 Jurist, 252, cited in 1 Chit. Eq. Dig. 479, pl. 11.

The next inquiry opens a much wider field, — the power of this Court, as a Court of Chancery, to regulate and control the administration of public charities, and to what extent and under what circumstances that power can be properly exercised.

The exercise of any chancery powers by this Court, beyond that of relief in cases of mortgages and penal bonds, is of comparatively recent origin, and has ever been exercised with a cautious hand, and strictly with reference to the class of cases named in the statutes. The first was the statute of 1817,

c. 87, which, with the other statutes enacted prior to 1836, was superseded by the Revised Statutes, c. 81, § 8.

Among the subjects of chancery jurisdiction therein enumerated, is that of "enforcing and regulating the execution of trusts." Upon this branch of equity we have the general jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery in England. *Hadley v. Hopkins Academy*, 14 Pick. 253; *Sanderson v. White*, 18 Pick. 328; *Parker v. May*, 5 Cush. 341.

To some extent, the exercise of these powers is very familiar to us. In reference to cases of public charities, no doubt exists as to the authority of this Court to compel their proper execution, to reform all abuses of trust, to supply trustees where there are none in existence to carry into effect the objects of the gift. But the prayer of this Bill invokes the exercise of powers as a court of chancery in another form, and connected with a subject of such magnitude and interest as requires a searching and anxious inquiry as to our powers, and the proper occasion for their exercise.

That any such exercise of the power of a court of chancery over a public charity, of the character and under the circumstances of this case, and to the extent asked in this Bill, has ever actually been sanctioned by a decree of any court of chancery in any of the States of this Union, is not, we believe, suggested, — certainly we have seen no such precedent in the reported cases. It is the English cases to which we are referred, and which are supposed by the plaintiffs to furnish authority for granting the prayer of this bill.

Upon this subject the whole chapter on public charities in Story's Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence is highly instructive, and presents in the notes most of the leading cases on the subject. 2 Story on Equity, c. 32. Judge Story, after stating various general propositions, in terms apparently quite liberal, as to the exercise of the authority of a court of chancery over public charities on occasions justifying such interference, adds: "The disposition of modern judges has been to curb this excessive latitude of construction, assumed by the Court of Chancery in early times." "The doctrine of *cy pres*, as applied to charities, was formerly pushed to a most

extravagant length." "The Court will not now decree the execution of the trust of a charity in a manner different from that intended, except so far as it is seen that the intention cannot be literally executed." Story on Equity, §§ 1174, 1176.

Following the order pursued in the argument, I will briefly refer to the leading cases cited by the learned counsel as furnishing precedents for maintaining the bill. The case of Attorney-General *v. Boulton*, 2 Ves. Jr. 380, affirms the principle; that, although the particular intention fails, the general intention shall be executed, *cy pres*. The case of Attorney-General *v. Whitchurch*, 3 Ves. 141, is to the same effect, holding that, whenever a charity cannot be executed as directed, but may be executed substantially by another mode, it shall be so executed. But in the former of these cases the Master of the Rolls said: "The Court will not decree execution of a trust of a charity in a manner different from that intended, except so far as they see that the intention cannot be executed literally; but another mode may be adopted, consistent with the general intention." 2 Ves. Jr. 387, 388.

The case of Attorney-General *v. Andrew*, 3 Ves. 633, was of a charity given to the trust of a College in the University of Cambridge, England. The College declined administering the trust, and the Chancellor found, upon the evidence, that the College had never accepted the trust, and that they had only acted as trustees so far as was necessary to preserve the funds. Upon that ground, they were discharged from the trust; but the Chancellor expressly repudiated the idea of withdrawing such a trust, accepted by their predecessors, upon the ground that the College were put to inconvenience or supposed disadvantage, by continuing to administer the charity.

The case of Attorney-General *v. Dixie*, 2 Myl. & K. 342, was a devise of property for the establishment of a grammar school; and the funds proving more than sufficient for such a school, the Court of Chancery allowed other branches of education to be introduced, leaving undisturbed the original grammar school. The case of the Attorney-General *v. Haberdashers' Company*, 3 Russell, 530, is to the same point; there being no change of the original school and no change of trustees.

The cases of *Greenwood v. Wakeford*, 1 Beav. 576, and *Coventry v. Coventry*, 1 Keen, 758, were cases of private trusts, as to which we suppose the Court of Chancery may properly allow a change of trustees upon grounds that would be entirely inadequate in cases of public charities, the one being principally financial, the other clothed with general administrative powers, and supervision of the application of the public charity. The cases just cited are the same referred to in *Hill on Trustees*, 190, and illustrate and qualify what might otherwise seem a more general proposition enunciated by the writer.

The case of *Attorney-General v. Ironmongers' Co.*, 2 Beav. 313, and 2 Myl. & K. 576, was a case arising upon a failure of one class of objects of the public charity of Thomas Betton; and the only question was, how, upon such failure of one of the specified objects, that portion of the fund should be applied. The case was pending for a long period, and presents the views of Sir John Leach, Master of the Rolls, followed by those of Lord Brougham, and was subsequently discussed by Lord Langdale, Master of the Rolls, and finally settled by Lord Chancellor Cottenham. The case is an interesting one, as a discussion of the question, what is a *cy pres* appropriation of a public charity, and how far a court of chancery may depart from the declared purpose of the donor, in the application of his charity, where there is a failure of the particular objects named by him. But that case proposed no change of trustees, but only sought the direction of the Court as to the application of a fund unexpended for want of the existence of the object named by the donor. Various philanthropic schemes had been proposed for its application, but, upon the final disposition of the case by the decree of Lord Cottenham, they were all rejected, and it was held that it must be applied to one of the other specified objects of the charity, to which a portion of the same was given by the donor.

The case of *Ex parte Blackburne*, 1 Jac. & Walk. 297, was a charity for poor boys, and among the trustees were certain trustees *ex officio*, who were by the Court of Chancery released from the charge of safe-keeping and management of the funds

composing the charity, on the ground of inconvenience in managing the same. But the change authorized by the Court was only to the extent of trusteeship for managing the funds, leaving the selection of the persons to be the subjects of the bounty to be made by the original trustees, in conformity to the declared intent of the donor.

The case of the Reading Dispensary, 10 Sim. 118, arose under the statute of 63 George III., c. 101, known as Sir Samuel Romilly's Act, and the more immediate question was as to the authority under that act, to transfer charity funds from the present managers to another; but the remarks of Vice-Chancellor Shadwell are very significant upon the broader question of the general powers of a Court of Equity in such cases, and will not be found to aid the complainants.

The case of Attorney-General *v.* Caius College, 2 Keen, 150, was a public charity given to establish a free grammar school in Cambridge. The bill alleged an abuse of trust by the College, and sought to have the funds transferred to other trustees. The Court refused to appoint new trustees, though there had been at a former period a misapplication of the funds. In giving the opinion of the Court, Lord Langdale, Master of the Rolls, said: "The founders of many charitable institutions have thought fit to appoint colleges to be trustees of their foundations; the law has allowed this to be done, and courts of equity are not, in my opinion, at liberty to say that this shall not be done, upon the notion that, when individuals are trustees, there is a greater personal responsibility." 2 Keen, 165.

With such lights as are thus furnished us, we enter upon the consideration of the particular case before us. Here the general question is, whether a case is presented, in which the Court can, in the exercise of any chancery powers they possess, properly and legally withdraw these funds from the present trustees, and appropriate them to a Divinity School not connected with Harvard College, and to be administered by a board of independent trustees. This question, as was truly said by one of the learned counsel for the complainants, "is one purely for the decision of the Court, upon its own sole

responsibility, in the exercise of one of its highest functions, upon one of the most delicate and sacred subjects committed to its care." We feel this responsibility, and this imposes upon us, in the first place, the duty to look carefully to the character of these trusts, their origin, and the leading purpose of the donors. This involves the inquiry, whether the leading object in raising these funds was to furnish theological education in Harvard College by a School, a branch of that University, and whether these donations were not given by the donors to the special trust and charge of those composing the government of Harvard College, and under the expectation that they would always remain under their supervision, and have the security arising from the well-known organization of the government of the College.

As to the donations made for theological instruction prior to the year 1815, no question is made, and it is conceded that they ought to remain in the hands of the government of Harvard College. It is only necessary to refer to them as showing the then existing state of things, and that there was in fact a course of theological instruction, imperfect it may have been, then pursued in connection with the College. Such instruction was then given at the College to a few students in divinity, under the direction of the Hollis Professor of Divinity. See page 4 of Report of Committee of Board of Overseers in 1846.

As to the origin of the measures that led to the large addition to the funds for the purpose of promoting theological instruction, that was made in 1815 and 1816, there can be no controversy. This is very fully stated in the documents spread before us by the complainants. The facts may be found also in Quincy's History of Harvard University, as well as in the Report of the Board of Overseers made in 1846. It appears that, soon after the donation of Samuel Parkman, given to aid in the support "of a Professor of Theology at the said College," and under the date of December 18th, 1815, a circular was issued by the Corporation of Harvard College, representing the necessity of raising a fund for increasing the means of theological education in the institution. This circular states the object to be, "to adopt measures for increasing the means

of theological education at the University. In order to enable students in divinity to reap the benefit of the eminent advantages which the College possesses for this purpose, there is need of funds for assisting meritorious students in divinity, of limited means, to reside at the University for a requisite time."

It is apparent, therefore, that the movement to obtain these funds proceeded directly from the Corporation of Harvard College. In consequence of this appeal made by them to the public, the sum of about thirty thousand dollars was soon raised, and, agreeably to their suggestion, a voluntary unincorporated society, under the title of "The Society for the Promotion of Theological Education at Harvard University," was established.

These funds as soon as obtained were used by the government of Harvard College, in connection with other funds held by the College, in providing instruction in theology. In 1819 the Theological School received a formal organization, and the Hollis Professor of Divinity, the Hancock Professor of Hebrew, and the Dexter Professor of Sacred Criticism, were designated as the instructors in the theological department of the University. By the provisions of the articles of association of the Society above named, certain officers of that Society were in certain matters to act jointly with the Corporation of the College; but it was expressly provided in these articles, that the Professors and Instructors in the Theological School were to be chosen according to the usages in the University. Subsequently, in the year 1824, a new constitution was adopted by the Society, introducing provisions giving certain officers in that Society a greater participation in the management of the Theological School. This arrangement continued for a time, but was not satisfactory to all parties, and, after some further attempts to introduce other modifications, it was deemed expedient by the Society to transfer whatever separate funds they held directly to the Corporation of the College; whereupon the whole management of the Divinity School in every respect was, in 1830, vested in the government of the College, and has so continued ever since.

By Article 10 of the Constitution of the Society, adopted in

1824, it was provided, "that, if at any time hereafter the Society shall think it best to appropriate the funds to be hereafter collected to a theological institution disconnected from Harvard College, and if the directors of this Society and the President and Fellows of Harvard College shall assent thereto, it shall be lawful for the Society to appropriate all the funds hereafter collected to such other theological institution." By the deed of transfer to the Corporation in 1830, the power to transfer such funds as were collected by this Society, after 1824, to a separate institution, was given to the Corporation, the amount being about nineteen thousand dollars. It will be seen that it was confined strictly to funds collected by the Society after 1824. In 1841, a donation of ten thousand dollars was made to the Corporation of the College through the efforts of an incorporated society established in 1831, "for promoting theological education," and "the Berry Street Conference." This fund was subject to the condition, that in case the fund of nineteen thousand dollars, above mentioned, should ever be appropriated to the support of a theological school separate from the College, this donation should have the like appropriation.

There is certainly ground for the argument that the donors of these particular sums contemplated the possibility of their being appropriated to a theological school distinct from the College, and that these sums might, without any violation of the intention of the donor, be so transferred, if the President and Fellows assent thereto. We do not however understand that it is the purpose of this Bill to ask any such limited transfer, leaving the government of the College to continue to administer the remaining and much larger donations, which they hold from other sources, in trust for promoting theological education. We are therefore brought back to the inquiry as to the character of the other donations given to them in trust for promoting theological education.

It appears that, just previous to the circular of the Corporation issued in 1815, soliciting donations for this purpose, Samuel Parkman had given what was then deemed a large donation, to be applied "to support a Professor of Theology at the said

College"; and he had further declared, "that it be considered one of the special duties of said professor to instruct and take charge of such resident graduates at the said College as may be intended for the ministry; and this condition shall form a part of any statutes which may be made by said President and Fellows of Harvard College; it being, however, understood that this shall not prevent the Corporation from assigning to such professor any other duties, relative to the general instruction of the students in said College in theology, not in their opinion inconsistent with this principal design"; thus directly connecting the donation with the College.

Many of the other donations made subsequently to this are equally explicit. The large bequest of Sarah Jackson, of ten thousand dollars, is given "to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, in trust to hold the same for the benefit of the Theological Seminary connected with said College"; and accompanied with this further provision: "I direct that the said sum of ten thousand dollars shall be *for ever* holden in trust as aforesaid, as a capital stock, and to be called the Jackson Foundation, the income thereof to be annually appropriated for the support of poor and deserving scholars, students in said Theological Seminary, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever." That of Eliphalet Porter was "to be for ever applied to the purpose of promoting theological education in the University at Cambridge"; and that of George Partridge was given "in aid of the funds of the institution for the promotion of theological education in that University." As to that of Thomas Carey, his will directs "that the President and Fellows of said College appropriate the same in assisting young men in preparing themselves for the Christian ministry." That of John Foster was given "for the purpose of assisting such students of theology, law, and medicine, or either of them, as shall be poor, to pay the net income thereof annually to assist such and so many of the said students as said Corporation shall consider the most necessitous, and, at the same time, meritorious."

The will of Benjamin Bussey (1842) provides for the conveyance to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, after

the discharge of certain precedent trusts and annuities, of a large and valuable estate, which estate the testator declares "shall be taken and held by said President and Fellows of Harvard College as a permanent public corporate body, specially charged with the care and superintendence of the higher branches of education." He then proceeds to declare the objects of his bounty, and, after making an appropriation for an agricultural school, to be under the supervision of the College government, declares that, as to the net income of one half of all the estate so conveyed, "there shall be annually appropriated one half thereof to the encouragement and promotion of theological education, and the other moiety to the encouragement and promotion of legal education in said College."

Several donations are given in more general terms; some of them, "to the Theological School"; some, "to the use of the Divinity School"; others, "to the Theological Institution at Cambridge," or "to the Divinity School attached to said College."

In seeking the answer to the inquiry whether these funds, or some considerable portion of them, were specially intrusted, as to their management and oversight, to the government of Harvard College, we have thus looked at the declarations of trust as declared by the donors. In pursuing this inquiry, we naturally look at the character of the trustees thus selected by the donors, to ascertain whether it was one in which peculiar confidence might be placed, and one well adapted for securing permanently the faithful execution of such trust. We find that the Government of Harvard College was composed of the President and Fellows, a permanent corporate body, its members being selected from our most distinguished and responsible citizens, acting in connection with a Board of Overseers embracing the highest public functionaries in the Commonwealth, both executive and legislative, associated with thirty other persons selected from the various professions and other avocations, for their supposed devotion to the cause of sound learning.

The question whether the Theological School was intended by the donors to be attached to Harvard College as a branch

of the University, and to be under the control of the government of the College, was somewhat early discussed, in consequence of a claim urged by "The Society for promoting Theological Education in Harvard College" to have a greater participation in the government of the same. The subject was referred by the President and Fellows to a committee of their Board, consisting of Rev. Dr. Kirkland, Hon. Charles Jackson, and Hon. Francis C. Gray, from whose report we make the following extract: "We think that the College government cannot with propriety alienate one of the chief departments of the institution committed to their care, and that to do so would defeat the declared object of the contributors to the theological fund, which was to promote theological education in Harvard University." This report, made on the 17th of May, 1827, was accepted by the President and Fellows.

The character of these donations was also very clearly and distinctly stated in the Report of a committee of the Board of Overseers of the College, made in 1846 and accepted by that Board. In this Report, the sources of these funds, and their connection with the College, are fully considered. This Report, after stating the nature of these funds, and the sources from which they were derived more in detail, proceeds to state the result thus: "We therefore consider all gifts and grants to the Divinity School at Harvard College, or at Cambridge, or the Theological Institution at Cambridge, or for the promotion of theological education at Harvard College, or at Cambridge, or any equivalent expression, indicating this object, to be gifts to the President and Fellows of the College in their corporate capacity, in trust for the purpose expressed by such designation. These funds, then, all stand on the same foundation, with the questionable exception of a comparatively small portion of them, [alluding to the donations of nineteen thousand dollars and ten thousand dollars above mentioned,] and they are, either in express terms, or by necessary implication, donations to the College government in its corporate capacity, to be held in trust and applied conformably to the constitution and laws of that institution, and subject to the same superintendence and

revision of the Board of Overseers as they are under in regard to funds appropriated to promote improvement in all branches of knowledge and all departments of education established therein, to the advancement of theological science and the promotion of theological education, as branches of education within the scope and purposes of an university." See Report of Committee of Board of Overseers appointed "to consider the expediency of disconnecting entirely the Theological Department from the College," accepted by the Board, February 8th, 1846.

Having thus ascertained the source of these donations composing this public charity, the next inquiry is, upon what grounds the complainants ask for the interposition of this Court as a Court of Chancery, to withdraw this trust and commit it to new trustees, and to be by them applied to a separate and wholly independent Divinity School. For such reasons we look at the Bill of the complainants, and the grounds there assigned.

Upon this point we remark, — 1st. That there is no suggestion made, nor do any doubts exist, as to the legal capacity of the President and Fellows of Harvard College to accept these trusts and to administer them. 2d. There is no complaint, from any quarter, that this public charity has not been thus far faithfully administered by its present trustees. 3d. No case is stated for our interposition by reason of a failure of the objects of this charity, of the precise kind indicated by the terms of the gift. 4th. No failure of the particular trustees named by the donor, either by reason of the non-existence of the persons, or by reason of any refusal on their part to accept the trust. 5th. No accumulation of funds so large, that, after exhausting the particular specified objects of the charity, the trustees seek the direction of the Court to apply the surplus, *cy pres*. All these grounds for invoking the aid of the Court, and which have furnished the occasion and the authority for the interference of the Court of Chancery in the cases referred to as precedents, are wanting in the present bill.

The causes assigned are of a different character. They may be thus stated in brief, or as a summary of this part of

the bill, namely, that it has become apparent to the complainants that the College and the Theological School cannot be conveniently managed by one and the same Corporation ; that the exercise of the trusts of the public charity for a Divinity School is in a high degree inconsistent with and injurious to the due execution of another and prior trust vested in them as Trustees of the College ; and further, that the united management of the two institutions is also injurious to the Divinity School, and the present trustees cannot acceptably fulfil the intents and purposes of the donors of that charity, as the same might be fulfilled by other trustees, and by a separate institution wholly disconnected from the College. These positions are in the Bill accompanied with a more detailed statement of the grounds relied upon to sustain them. 1st. It is said that the College is, to some extent and for certain purposes, a State institution ; that, by the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth, every denomination of Christians shall be equally under the protection of the law, and that no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law ; and the complainants "submit that it would be highly inconsistent with, and manifestly repugnant to, the first duties of a College so constituted, and established in a State tolerating entire freedom of religious opinion and practice, to set up and maintain a school of theological instruction designedly and directly opposed to the aforesaid policy of the State, by teaching exclusively such system of theology, and such peculiar views of the Christian religion, as are adopted and maintained by any peculiar sect or denomination of Christians, in opposition to the systems and views of other Christian sects and denominations." 2d. That, as the whole community are divided into sects, the professors and instructors must be attached to some sect, and that the intent and purposes of the donors would exclude teachers holding the tenets of many of the various sects of Christians in this Commonwealth ; that few persons other than Unitarians are found willing or desirous to avail themselves of the advantages of the Divinity School ; that the establishment and maintenance, in connection with the College, of such Theological School, gives to the College, notwithstanding

every effort on the part of the complainants to the contrary, the name and appearance of a sectarian and Unitarian College, whereby great prejudice against the College as a suitable place for the general education of youth has been and is created among those sects of Christians whose views and sentiments are opposed to the views and sentiments of Unitarians, whereby the general usefulness of the College to the public is seriously impaired, and its number of students diminished. 3d. That the Divinity School, from not being managed avowedly and designedly as a school for instruction in conformity to the Unitarian system, is less resorted to, and less flourishing, than it might be, and would be, if it assumed a more marked distinctive and sectarian character than the present trustees deem it their duty to permit.

In respect to the point first stated, that the relation of the College to the State, and the great principle of equal rights of all religious sects, recognized by our Constitution, render it inexpedient that a Divinity School be established and maintained in connection with the College, it cannot escape our observation, that it presents no newly intervening cause for the exercise of the powers of this Court. It rests upon an objection existing in full force in 1818 and 1824. It is an objection as apparent then as now. Nevertheless, the President and Fellows of the College, with the concurrence of the Board of Overseers, a majority of whom were individuals who were *ex officio* members, being such from holding high State offices, did deem it proper to establish the Divinity School as a branch of the University, and they and their successors have so continued the same to the present time.

So far as any conditions for administering these funds were prescribed by the founders of the Divinity School, or those who made the large donations of 1816 and of 1824, they were certainly broad and liberal, and open to all to enjoy their benefit, irrespective of sect. They were to be applied "to assist young men of competent talents, pure morals, and piety, in preparing themselves for the Christian ministry, and to provide for the best means of instruction which the funds of the society will admit, it being understood that every encourage-

ment be given to the serious, impartial, and unbiassed investigation of Christian truth, and that no assent to the peculiarities of any denomination of Christians be required either of the instructors or students." And it is in accordance with this, and the statutes and ordinances of the College, that the Divinity School has been, and now is, administered.

2. A further ground stated in the Bill is, that the general usefulness of the College is impaired by the prejudice excited against it as being a sectarian College, on account of the Divinity School attached to it. But the complainants aver that there is no foundation for such charge against the College, and that its officers and instructors are not justly obnoxious to the imputation of making the College a sectarian University, and that it is not such.

How far the ground of an unfounded prejudice against the College can be made the basis for the action of this Court in withdrawing a trust from those to whom it was committed by the donors, and placing it in the hands of another and independent board of trustees, is certainly a matter for grave consideration, before acting upon it. As an original question of the expediency of establishing a theological school in connection with the College, the probability of such prejudice being created thereby, injurious to the College as a place of general education, might have been properly urged, and might have induced the government of the College to decline any co-operation for the purpose of establishing such a school. What might at that period have been expedient, is not the question we are now called upon to consider. We are dealing with an existing establishment, one that has been maintained more than a third of a century, and it must be quite obvious that what would well have justified the refusal to establish the Divinity School originally, may be quite insufficient to sever a connection sought by the government of the College, and maintained by them for so long a period, and made the object of large devises from time to time, while thus connected with the University.

As to the alleged inconveniences and embarrassments sustained by the Divinity School from being under the govern-

ment of the College, we perceive no new intervening cause occasioning them, that did not exist at the period of forming the union. All the reasons promising greater usefulness and success to a divinity school conducted as a separate and independent institution, and assuming a more marked and distinctive sectarian character, existed in as full force then as now. All these, we must presume, were duly weighed with the advantages that would result in giving the Divinity School character and patronage from its being a branch of the University, and under the like responsible board of trustees. In the opinion of its founders and donors, the greater practical good was to be accomplished through such connection. They selected this instrumentality, and the government of the College approved of and ratified it. This being so, it is not for this Court to pass upon the question of the expediency of the course taken by the donors of this charity in originally connecting the Divinity School with the College.

We have carefully considered the evidence offered by the complainants in support of the views presented by them in their Bill. We have, on this subject, the statement of several witnesses of great intelligence and respectability, embracing gentlemen of various professions, and attached to various religious denominations. Amongst the witnesses are those practically conversant with the subject, from their past and present connection with the administration of the University. These statements present strongly the opinion of the witnesses that inconveniences and embarrassments do practically arise from the connection of the Divinity School with the College, and that, in their opinion, a separation would be highly useful to both. Such is the general view taken of the expediency and utility of the proposed change, as shown by the testimony in the case.

That there is not an entire unanimity upon the subject among those that have been connected with the University, was conceded by the counsel for the complainants, and they very frankly introduced into the case the reply of ex-President Quincy, who presided over the University from 1829 to 1845, in answer to the inquiries propounded to him by the counsel,

as to the expediency of the separation of the Divinity School, as asked for in this bill, — who closes an elaborate view of the whole subject, by stating his opinion to be, “that a continuance of their present relations to each other is best for the Divinity School and the College.”

But assuming it to be shown, by the evidence in the case, that inconveniences and embarrassments do arise from having the Theological School attached to the University, and under the same board of trustees, and that, in the opinion of the witnesses, it would be highly desirable, and for the interest of both, that an entire separation should take place, the further question yet remains, which the Court must decide upon its own sole responsibility, whether any case is shown to exist which authorizes this Court to withdraw these funds from those to whom they were committed by the donors of the charity, and transfer them to a separate and independent board of trustees, to be applied in maintaining a separate school.

In the cases to which we were referred by the counsel for the complainants, we have found no precedent nor authority for the exercise of our powers as a Court of Chancery to the extent we are now asked to exercise them, upon the mere proof of inconvenience, and that greater usefulness would result from giving the charity another application.

That the doctrine of the English Court of Chancery as to executing the general intent of a testator, *cy pres*, is much broader than any that has been adopted in the American courts generally, seems to be unquestioned. 4 Kent’s Com. (6th ed.) 508, *note*; 7 Ves. (Amer. ed.) 36, *note*; *Fountain v. Ravenel*, 17 How. 369.

But we have not deemed it material to the decision of the present case, to enter upon the consideration of that difference, inasmuch as it appears that, in the Court of Chancery in England, the *cy pres* doctrine is inadmissible to vary the constitution of a charity on grounds of expediency only. *Boyle on Charities*, Book 2, c. 3, § 2, and cases cited. Upon this point, we refer to the case of *Attorney-General v. Hartley*, 2 Jac. & Walk. 382, 383, which was an application to change a public charity. Lord Eldon says: “I observe that many of the wit-

nesses say, that, as a grammar school, this will be of no benefit to them. Now that is a consideration with which, if the loss of benefit is not improperly produced, I have nothing to do ; for if the founder saw fit to establish a grammar school, and if afterwards, from different notions about education prevailing, it became of much less public benefit, that is not a ground upon which a judge can alter it. He that created it had the right to determine its nature. I can give no remedy." And in *Attorney-General v. Earl of Mansfield*, 2 Russell, 520, Lord Eldon said: "There is no power, at least none here, to alter the foundation, with a view to any superior benefit which might arise from an institution of a different nature, however desirable it might be, if it were within the scope of my authority, to substitute the one for the other."

The case before us does not present as a ground for our interposition, that there are not present trustees to discharge this trust. The complainants fully admit, that, having accepted the trusts, they must continue to administer them, unless discharged by this Court. Nothing appears in the case to show that the public charity cannot be literally executed, agreeably to the expressed intention of the donors, although its execution may be attended with less beneficial results than if its donors had given it a different direction.

Looking at the origin of these funds, we find a large portion of them manifestly designed for the purpose of promoting theological education at Harvard College, and by a school, to be a branch of the University. We find these funds to a large extent so specifically placed by their donors under the trust and supervision of the government of the College, that they must be administered by them. We find strong reasons for believing that the donors had specially in view the placing these funds under the care and supervision of a well-known permanent public body, the President and Fellows of Harvard College, acting with the concurrence of a distinct Board of Overseers, and that they were well authorized in the expectation that these trusts would be continued in the same board of trustees.

With regard to this portion of the charity funds, the grant-

ing of the prayer of this Bill would not only change the trustees, but would also vary the constitution of the charity; and charity funds, given for a specific and well-defined purpose connected with the University, would be applied elsewhere, and to a Divinity School wholly disconnected with the College.

These remarks are applicable to that portion of these funds acquired in 1816, in response to the circular of the government of the College, of December, 1815. As to this class of funds, in the provisional arrangement of 1824, making certain stipulations as to the right to apply to a separate Divinity School the funds that might be raised through the efforts of "The Society for Promoting Theological Education," after 1824, they were treated and apparently understood by all parties, as funds not in any event to be withdrawn, but to be devoted to theological instruction in Harvard College. Thus it will be seen, that, while the origin of this part of the funds, and all the circumstances connected therewith, were fresh in the minds of the parties concerned, and when they contemplated the possibility of a separate Divinity School being established, yet these funds were recognized as funds not to be withdrawn and applied to a separate school. The view we have above taken applies very obviously to the donation of Samuel Parkman, made in 1818; to that of George Partridge, in 1829; that of Eliphalet Porter, in 1834; that of Sarah Jackson, in 1835; that of John Foster, in 1840; and that of Benjamin Bussey, in 1842; the terms of which donations have been heretofore referred to.

In regard to that of Mr. Parkman, it will be seen from its date, that it was given before the movement made to raise funds for the more enlarged Divinity School. It had, as is expressed in the gift, the precise purpose "to support a Professor of Theology at the said College."

In regard to the other donations above named, it is no less apparent from the terms of the bequests, or donations, that they were given to the exclusive trust of the government of Harvard College, and for the purpose of perpetuating a department at the College for the promotion of theological science as a branch of university education; and it is further to

be remarked, that they were all made after the year 1827, and after the vote of the President and Fellows accepting a report of their committee declaring that the theological institution "ought not to be committed to another corporation, having a distinct legal existence independent of the College," and "that the College government cannot with propriety alienate one of the chief departments of the institution committed to their care, and that to do so in this case would defeat the declared object of the contributors to the theological fund, which was to promote theological education in Harvard University." See vote of President and Fellows of Harvard College, May 24, 1827.

As to the purposes of these donors, there can be no doubt. The government of the College have accepted the trust under the circumstances stated, and, in respect to most of these donations, have long been in the administration of them in the precise manner prescribed by the donors. No legal impediment exists to their continuing in the execution of the trust, according to the literal intent of the donors.

No case is shown to exist for the application of the doctrine of *cy pres*, for that is to be applied in giving a new direction to a charity, only when it becomes necessary to do so to prevent the charity failing, because it cannot be applied agreeably to the literal intention of the donor.

We have not overlooked the suggestion of the complainants' counsel, that, as to those donations of the marked character we have alluded to, the Court might avoid the objections taken to their withdrawal, by directing them to remain under the trust of the complainants, as to the financial care, but with authority to pay over the income to the trustees of a separate school, to be by them disbursed. We find no authority for adopting such a scheme for these charities, finding the trust to embrace the higher duty of supervision of the administration of these funds, and the mode of their application, — and the purpose of the donors being such as we have stated.

In view of all the facts before us, the Court are of opinion that they cannot, in the proper exercise of any chancery powers they possess, direct the withdrawal of the funds above

described, and others of like character, from the supervision and trust of that permanent public corporate body, to which they were intrusted by their donors for the purpose of maintaining a Theological School as a branch of the University, and commit them to an independent board of trustees, to be appropriated to maintaining a separate Theological School. We feel constrained, therefore, to deny the prayer of the complainants for a change in the trust in relation to this public charity.

A contrary decision would furnish a precedent dangerous to the perpetuity and sacredness of all our great public charities, leaving the question of the management and supervision of our public charities to be the subject of change with every fluctuation of popular opinion as to what may be the more expedient and useful mode of administering them.

Bill dismissed.

Boston, December 31st, 1855. — The above is a copy of the opinion of the Supreme Judicial Court, delivered by Mr. Justice Dewey, at November term, 1855, in the case of *Harvard College v. Society for Promoting Theological Education*, argued at March term, 1855.

HORACE GRAY, JR., *Reporter.*

II. REGULATIONS FOR PUBLISHING THE OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE OBSERVATORY OF HARVARD COLLEGE.

1. THE main object of the Observatory being to advance and diffuse the knowledge of Astronomy, and of other sciences intimately connected therewith, it is requisite that suitable provision should be made for publishing the Observations and the Directors' Annual Reports, either wholly or in part.

2. To defray the expenses of such publication, the Treasurer of the College is authorized to appropriate annually a sum not exceeding the whole available income of the Quincy Fund,

according to the understood wishes and intentions of the founder thereof.

3. The publication shall be entitled *Annals of the Astronomical Observatory of Harvard College*; the volumes, or parts of volumes, shall be uniform in size, quality of the paper, and style of execution; and the title-page of each volume shall bear an inscription indicating from what source the means of printing it were derived.

4. The contracts with the printers, binders, engravers, and publishers, and the superintendence of the work while in the press, and of its distribution and sale, shall devolve on the Director of the Observatory, who shall annually render to the Treasurer of the College an account of the expenditures for the same, with the vouchers, and of the manner in which the copies have been disposed of, and of the number he has on hand. The contracts for publishing the work, the quality of the paper, printing, engraving, and the style of execution, shall be satisfactory to the President.

5. The Director shall annually pay to the Treasurer the amount received for the sale of the work, provided for and published as aforesaid, which shall by him be credited to the Quincy Fund. Any engraved or stereotype plates used for the work shall be in the custody of the Treasurer, or of the Director at the Observatory.

6. It shall be the duty of the Director, as soon as practicable after the publication of a volume, to cause copies of the same to be transmitted to the several Observatories in America and foreign countries, to such scientific societies in various parts of the world as publish their transactions, and to individuals eminent for science, or distinguished friends and benefactors of the Observatory; and he shall keep a record of the same at the Observatory.

7. To each volume received in exchange for the copies provided for and distributed as aforesaid, shall be affixed a label or book-mark, certifying that the College is indebted for it to the Quincy Fund; and all such works shall be deposited in the Library of the Observatory.

APPENDIX.

I.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION PURSUED IN THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY DURING THE ACADEMICAL YEAR 1854-55.

I. PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

1. DIVINITY SCHOOL.

The Divinity School was under the superintendence of the Rev. Convers Francis, D.D., Parkman Professor of Pulpit Eloquence and the Pastoral Care; and the Rev. George R. Noyes, D.D., Hancock Professor of Hebrew and other Oriental Languages, and Dexter Lecturer on Sacred Literature.

The course of instruction in the Divinity School occupies three years. The School consists of three Classes; the Junior, Middle, and Senior.

Each Professor attends exercises with each of the Classes through the year. The course of instruction is divided between them as follows. To the Parkman Professor are allotted the branches of Natural Religion, Christian Ethics and Practical Divinity, Ecclesiastical History, Church Polity, the Composition and Delivery of Sermons, and the Duties of the Pastoral Office. To the Hancock Professor, the Evidences of Christianity, Dogmatic Theology, the Principles of Criticism and Interpretation, the Criticism and Interpretation of the Old and the New Testaments, and the Hebrew Language.

The members of the Senior Class preach on Sunday evening during part of the year in one of the churches of this city. There is also a weekly exercise in extemporaneous speaking, attended by the whole School.

The present number of students (December, 1855) is 16.

2. LAW SCHOOL.

The Law School has remained, during the year 1854 - 55, under the superintendence of Joel Parker, LL.D., Royall Professor of Law, and Theophilus Parsons, LL.D., Dane Professor of Law.

The Royall Professor has delivered Lectures upon Agency, Corporations, the Law of Real Property, Pleading and Practice, and Equity Jurisprudence and Pleading.

The Dane Professor has delivered Lectures upon Blackstone's Commentaries, Kent's Commentaries, the Law of Evidence, the Law of Contracts, and the Law of Shipping and Admiralty.

Emory Washburn, LL.D., University Lecturer, has delivered Lectures upon the Law of Wills, and Administration, the Law of the Domestic Relations, Criminal Law, Bankruptcy and Insolvency, and the Law of Real Property.

No important changes have taken place in the arrangements of the exercises, or in the condition of the School, since the last Report. Ten Lectures are delivered in each week, and in the course of each Lecture such examinations are made, by inquiry of the students as to points and cases presented to them in relation to the subject-matter of the Lecture, as is thought best. We repeat, that longer experience has more firmly convinced the Faculty that no other mode of examination would be so well adapted to the wants of the School.

Two *Moot Courts* are held each week, each court by one of the Professors or by the Lecturer. The attendance upon them, and the interest taken in them, appears to increase from year to year; and their great utility, not only to the students engaged as counsel, but to all who attend, and especially to those who profit by the opportunities they offer to learn to take notes with accuracy and fidelity, is not doubted either by the Faculty or by the students.

The Clubs of the students for discussion and debate, and the argument of cases, have every facility and encouragement offered them by the Faculty, and have been numerous, and carried on with great energy and success.

The prizes for Dissertations have been given as before; and again the committee for awarding them have expressed very strong approbation of the essays offered.

The average number of students attending in the course of the year was about one hundred and twenty-five. They came from twenty-seven of the United States, the Oregon Territory, the District of Columbia, and from Nova Scotia.

The degree of LL.B. was conferred at Commencement upon fifty-eight students.

3. MEDICAL SCHOOL.

This School was under the superintendence of
Jacob Bigelow, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica, and
Lecturer on Clinical Medicine ;

D. Humphreys Storer, M.D., Professor of Midwifery and
Medical Jurisprudence ;

J. B. S. Jackson, M.D., Shattuck Professor of Morbid Anat-
omy ;

Morrill Wyman, M.D., Adjunct Hersey Professor of the
Theory and Practice of Physic ;

Oliver W. Holmes, M.D., Parkman Professor of Anatomy
and Physiology ;

Henry J. Bigelow, M.D., Professor of Surgery ;

Josiah P. Cooke, A.M., Professor of Chemistry.

The Medical School was conducted by the above-named Pro-
fessors, at the Medical College in North Grove Street, Boston.
The instruction was given by courses of Lectures, delivered by
the several Professors. The Lectures begin annually on the
first Wednesday in November, and continue four months, or
seventeen weeks. The students also attend the practice of
the Hospital.

The number of Lectures given in the respective courses
is as follows :—

Dr. J. Bigelow gave about *seventy-eight* Lectures.

Dr. Storer gave *thirty-two* Lectures.

Dr. Jackson gave *twenty* Lectures.

Dr. Wyman gave *five* Lectures a week.

Dr. Holmes gave *eighty* Lectures on Anatomy and Physi-
ology, and *ten* Demonstrations, or more, in Microscopic Anatomy.

Dr. H. J. Bigelow gave *forty-eight* Lectures, besides *twelve*
clinical visits at the Hospital.

Professor Cooke gave *three* Lectures a week.

The number of students attending Medical Lectures in the
session of 1854-55 was 104.

The above School is devoted exclusively to Medical Stu-
dents, Undergraduates not being permitted to attend.

4. LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

This institution was under the superintendence of
 William C. Bond, A.M., Director of the Observatory ;
 Louis Agassiz, LL.D., Lawrence Professor of Zoölogy and
 Geology ;

Benjamin Peirce, LL.D., Perkins Professor of Astronomy
 and Mathematics ;

Asa Gray, M.D., Fisher Professor of Natural History ;

Joseph Lovering, A.M., Hollis Professor of Mathematics
 and Natural Philosophy ;

Jeffries Wyman, M.D., Hersey Professor of Anatomy ;

Henry L. Eustis, A.M., Lawrence Professor of Engineering ;

Eben Norton Horsford, A.M., Rumford Professor, and Lec-
 turer on the Application of the Sciences to the Useful Arts,
 and Dean of the Faculty ;

George P. Bond, A.B., Assistant Observer ;

Josiah P. Cooke, Erving Professor of Chemistry and Min-
 eralogy.

The course of instruction embraced the use of astronomical
 instruments ; systematic practical exercises in the several Labo-
 ratories of Professors Agassiz, Wyman, Gray, and Horsford ;
 instruction in Engineering under the direction of Professor
 Eustis ; occasional excursions to localities and manufacturing
 establishments of scientific interest in the neighborhood ; reci-
 tations ; and Lectures.

The Lectures have been as follows : —

- On Geology, and on the Structure and Classification of the
 Animal Kingdom, by Professor Agassiz, between forty and
 forty-five Lectures each Term. Scientific excursions were
 made about once a fortnight.

On the Differential Calculus, twice a week, thirty Lectures ;
 and on Analytical Mechanics, three times a week, forty-five
 Lectures, by Professor Peirce.

On Electro-statics and Electro-dynamics, forty Lectures, by
 Professor Lovering.

Thirty Lectures on Comparative Physiology, illustrated by
 dissections and microscopic observations, by Professor Wyman.

The Lectures were attended by members of the Scientific
 and Law Schools, and by the Undergraduates.

The number of Special Students in all branches of science
 was seventy-seven, exclusive of the members of the other Pro-
 fessional Schools, and of the Undergraduates, who attended
 the Scientific Lectures.

II. ACADEMICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Instruction in the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion, formerly given by the Hollis Professor of Divinity, was assigned to the President. During the First Term of the last year, he heard the Freshman Class in Paley's Natural Theology; during the Second Term, he heard the Senior Class in Butler's Analogy.

The Rev. Convers Francis, D.D., Parkman Professor of Pulpit Eloquence and the Pastoral Care, and the Rev. George R. Noyes, D.D., Hancock Professor of Hebrew and other Oriental Languages, conducted the morning and evening service of the Chapel. They also, in conjunction with the President, supplied the pulpit of the Chapel on Sundays.

At present one hundred and sixteen students have leave of absence from Cambridge to pass Sunday at home; one hundred and fifty-six attend worship in the College Chapel; seventy-three attend other churches in Cambridge.

2. PHILOSOPHY.

The means of instruction in this Department are recitations, familiarly illustrated at the time by the Professor, public Lectures, and written forensic exercises.

During the last Academic Year, the Department was under the care of Francis Bowen, A.M., Alford Professor. During the First Term, the Junior Class recited three times a week in Reid's Essays on the Intellectual Powers of Man. The Senior Class recited three times a week in Stewart's Active and Moral Powers, and McCulloch's Principles of Political Economy.

During the Second Term, instruction was given, as before, to the Junior Class in Intellectual and Moral Philosophy; to the Senior Class in Political Economy and Constitutional Law. The Juniors recited three times a week, the text-books being Bowen's Lowell Lectures and Walker's edition of Stewart on the Active and Moral Powers. The Seniors recited three times each week, the text-books being McCulloch's Political Economy, the Federalist, and Documents of the Constitution. Both classes recited in divisions, so that each recitation occupied two hours.

Forensics were read, throughout the year, every Thursday afternoon, by the Seniors and Juniors alternately, half of one of these Classes attending each week.

Two courses of Lectures, one on Political Economy, and the other on Constitutional History and Law, were delivered to the Senior Class in the Second Term.

3. RHETORIC AND ORATORY.

This Department was under the superintendence of Francis J. Child, Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory, assisted in the teaching of Elocution by James Jennison, A.M.

Instruction in this Department was given to the three upper Classes, by exercises in Reading, Speaking, and English Composition, by recitations in Grammar, Rhetoric, and Logic, and by Lectures.

The Sophomores recited twice a week from Vernon's Anglo-Saxon Guide and Latham's English Grammar, during the First Term.

One fourth of the Class wrote Themes, and attended a critical exercise upon them, every week throughout the year.

To the Juniors instruction was given by recitations, three times a week, during the Second Term, from Whately's Logic.

They wrote Themes, and attended a critical exercise upon them, once in four weeks, through the year.

They declaimed, by sections of nine, every week, before the Class and the instructors.

To the Seniors instruction was given by exercises in Composition, once in four weeks. Their exercises in Speaking occupied a like time, and were conducted in the same manner, as those of the Juniors. They also attended recitations from Whately's Rhetoric twice a week, during the First Term.

During the First Term the Senior Class attended Lectures on the English Language, and afterwards read selections from Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.

The inspection of performances for Commencement and other Public Exhibitions is committed to this Department.

The foregoing statement relates to the duties of the Professor.

In addition to the exercises in Declamation already mentioned, there is a separate course of instruction in Elocution, which is wholly under the care of the Instructor in Elocution.

Nine Seniors and nine Juniors attended him every week in an exercise preparatory to the weekly Declamation of their respective Classes.

The Sophomores attended him once every week, during the year.

He superintended the rehearsals of performances for the Public Exhibitions of the year; the final rehearsal for each being also attended by the Professor.

4. HISTORY.

Instruction was given in this Department, during the last year, by James Jennison, A.M., Tutor in History; in the First Term, to the Junior Class, and in the Second Term, to the Senior and Freshman Classes. The Junior Class had two recitations a week in the History of the Fall of the Roman Empire, by Sismondi. The Freshman Class recited also twice a week from Smith's History of Greece. Guizot's History of the Origin of Representative Government in Europe was the text-book of the Seniors, in which they had three recitations a week. Each Class passed the usual Examination at the end of the Term.

5. LATIN.

During the past year this Department was under the superintendence of George M. Lane, University Professor of Latin; assisted by Reginald H. Chase, A.B., Tutor. The instruction of the three higher Classes was conducted by Professor Lane, that of the Freshman Class by the Tutor.

Instruction was given to the Freshman Class in Lincoln's Selections from Livy, the Odes of Horace, Cicero's Tusculan Disputations, and in writing Latin.

To the Sophomore Class, in the Brutus of Cicero and the Satires of Horace, one hour every month being devoted to writing Latin.

To the Junior Class, in the Annals of Tacitus, Book First, and the Satires of Juvenal, and in writing Latin prose and verse once a fortnight.

To the Seniors, in the Epistles of Horace and the Fourth Oration of Cicero against Verres, and in writing Latin prose once a fortnight.

In the Freshman and Sophomore Classes the Latin was a required study.

The number of the Juniors who elected the Latin was forty-seven; the number of the Seniors was twenty-three.

6. GREEK.

The Greek Department was under the care of Cornelius Conway Felton, LL.D., Eliot Professor of Greek Literature, and Evangelinus A. Sophocles, A.M., Tutor in Greek.

The Freshman Class were instructed by the Greek Tutor. They were divided into three Alphabetical Sections. The text-books during the First Term were the *Alcestis* of Euripides, and Homer's *Odyssey* (three books); during the Second Term the *Odyssey* (eight books). There were five recitations a week.

The Sophomores, Juniors, and Seniors were instructed by the Professor.

The Sophomores were divided into two Alphabetical Sections, each reciting three times a week. The text-books were the *Seven against Thebes* of Æschylus, and the *Panegyricus* of Isocrates, during the First Term, and the *Clouds* and *Birds* of Aristophanes, during the Second Term.

The number of Juniors who elected the Greek was twenty-eight. The text-books were the *Antigone* of Sophocles, and the *Philippics* of Demosthenes, for the First Term, and *Æschines contra Ctesiphontem*, for the Second.

The number of Seniors who elected the Greek was twenty-four. The text-books were *Æschines contra Ctesiphontem*, for the First Term, and *Demosthenes de Corona*, for the Second.

Every member of each of these Classes wrote exercises equivalent to one in each month, except the Seniors, in the Second Term.

The Seniors, Juniors, and Sophomores attended three exercises each week. The Professor also delivered a course of public Lectures to the Junior Class, on Greek Literature, one lecture being delivered each week.

7. HEBREW.

This Department was under the superintendence of the Rev. George R. Noyes, D.D., Hancock Professor of Hebrew and other Oriental Languages; being conducted by recitations and oral instruction, given to members of the Senior Class three times each week, during the year. Attendance on this branch is optional.

8. MODERN LANGUAGES.

This Department is under the superintendence of James R. Lowell, A.M., Smith Professor of the French and Spanish Languages, and Professor of the Belles-Lettres. There are in the Department four Instructors: Bernard Rölker, A.M., Instructor in German; M. Emile Arnoult, Instructor in French; Santiago Cancio-Bello, LL.B., Instructor in Spanish; and Mr. Luigi Monti, Instructor in Italian.

The principles which regulate the Department are,—1. All the Modern Languages are optional, excepting French. 2. A student commencing the study of any language is not permitted to leave it before the close of the year. 3. The students are formed into Sections, and are carried forward according to their proficiency, without reference to Classes. 4. The days of instruction are Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The *French Language* was taught to the whole Sophomore Class. The Class was divided into three Sections, two of which pursued nearly the same studies, not having any previous knowledge of the language. The third Section was composed of such students as had already studied French. One hour a day, three days in the week, throughout the year, was devoted by the Instructor to each Section. The instruction was given by translation from text-books, written exercises, and practice in speaking at each recitation.

The *German Language*, being an optional study, is confined to the Junior and Senior Classes. The whole number of students attending the German was ninety-eight, of whom forty-one belonged to the Senior Class and fifty-seven to the Junior. They attended the instructor three times a week during the year, in two divisions. Besides translating from German into English from text-books, the students wrote exercises from English into German for each recitation, making three written exercises a week for each student, which were corrected, and then recited orally.

The number of students who attended the Instructor in the *Spanish Language* was seventeen from the Senior Class, and twenty-nine from the Junior Class. They were divided into two Sections, each of which recited to the Instructor three times a week throughout the year. Two hours were also devoted weekly by the Instructor to correcting written exercises.

Students of the Senior Class only elect the *Italian Language*. Thirty-six chose this study, and attended the teacher in that Department three times a week during the year. The instruction was given by translation from text-books, written exercises, and practice in speaking.

The number of those who studied the Modern Languages was, in French, 75; German, 98; Spanish, 46; Italian, 36; total, 255.

9. MATHEMATICS.

Instruction in this Department was conducted by Benjamin Peirce, LL.D., Perkins Professor of Astronomy and Mathematics, and Charles W. Eliot, A.B., and James Mills Peirce, A.B., Tutors.

Instruction in the Freshman year was by recitations from Peirce's Geometry, which was completed in the First Term. Peirce's Trigonometry occupied the rest of the year.

Instruction was continued, in the Sophomore year, by recitations in Peirce's Algebra and Peirce's Analytical Geometry; and in the Junior and Senior years, by Instruction in the Imaginary, Integral, and Residual Calculuses, and in the Mathematical Theory of Mechanics and Astronomy.

The Freshman Class were heard in four Sections, on four days of the week, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, through the year.

The Sophomore Class were heard in four Sections, three days in the week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, through the year.

10. PHYSICS.

During the past Academical Year, instruction in this Department was conducted by Joseph Lovering, A.M., Hollis Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

The Senior Class attended recitations three times a week during the First Term, and read and reviewed Optics in Lardner's Natural Philosophy. This Class was examined at the end of the First Term.

The Junior Class attended recitations three times a week during the First and Second Terms; and read Herschel's Outlines of Astronomy, and the parts on Heat, Electricity, Magnetism, and Electro-Magnetism in Lardner's Course of Natural Philosophy. This Class was examined at the end of each Term.

Each Class was divided into two Divisions; and each Division remained with the instructor one hour at every exercise.

The Senior and Junior Classes attended the usual course of

Lectures on Physics and Experimental Philosophy. This course, which extends through two years, consists of about sixty Lectures of one hour each; or two Lectures to each Class for every week of the last Term.

11. CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY.

The instruction in this Department was given by Josiah P. Cooke, A.M., Erving Professor. During the First Term, the Sophomore Class recited twice a week, from the first half of Stöckhardt's Elements of Chemistry, and attended twenty Experimental Lectures on the Chemistry of the Non-Metallic Elements. During the Second Term the same Class recited twice a week, from the remainder of the same book, and attended a course of twenty Lectures on the Chemistry of the Metallic Elements. A section of this class also attended an extended course of Lectures on the Practice of Chemical Analysis.

During the First Term, those members of the Senior Class who elected Mineralogy as an extra study attended a course of over twenty Lectures on Descriptive Mineralogy. This course was given at the Mineral Cabinet, being connected with the study of specimens.

12. ZOÖLOGY AND BOTANY.

This Department was under the care of Asa Gray, M.D., Fisher Professor of Natural History.

Throughout the First Term, the whole Junior Class were instructed in Vegetable Physiology, by recitations; completing the course of study which had been commenced in the Second Term of the Sophomore year. These exercises were attended by the Class once a week, namely, on Tuesday afternoons, in two Sections, each recitation occupying an hour.

Throughout the Second Term the whole Sophomore Class were instructed in Vegetable Physiology, by recitations from Gray's Botanical Text-Book, with informal Lectures. These exercises were attended by the Class, in two Sections, twice a week, namely, Tuesday and Thursday mornings; each recitation occupying an hour.

A course of Lectures on Vegetation and the offices it subserves, and on Systematic Botany, consisting of two Lectures per week from the first of April to the end of the Term, was

delivered to those students of the Junior Class who elected the study. The average attendance was about thirty. From the middle of May to the end of the Term, private lessons were given by the Professor, four times a week, at the Botanic Garden, to twelve members of the Class, who chose to avail themselves of the privilege, and to three members of the Senior Class.

13. ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

During the First Term, a course of twenty-four Lectures on the Anatomy and Physiology of the Human Body was delivered to the members of the Senior Class, by Jeffries Wyman, M.D., Hersey Professor of Anatomy. The Lectures were given on Mondays and Wednesdays, in Holden Chapel, at 10 A.M.

II.

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL STUDENTS, RESIDENT GRADUATES, AND UNDERGRADUATES, AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE ACADEMICAL YEAR 1854-55.

Professional Students and Resident Graduates.

Theological Students	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Law Students	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	143
Students attending Medical Lectures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118
Special Students in the Lawrence Scientific School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
Resident Graduates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
								<hr/>
								371

Undergraduates.

Seniors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82
Juniors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85
Sophomores	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
Freshmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97
								<hr/>
								339

Total - - - - 710

III.

ACADEMIC HONORS AND PRIZES FOR THE YEAR 1854-55.

1. *Deturs.*

The following students received presents of books called "Deturs," from the donation of Edward Hopkins, at the commencement of their Junior and Sophomore years.

JUNIORS.

John Holmes Converse,
Solomon Lincoln,

James Starr,
Henry James Stevens,

SOPHOMORES.

Henry Brooks Adams,	George Ebenezer Francis,
Nicholas Longworth Anderson,	Simon Greenleaf Fuller,
Wm. Pitt Greenwood Bartlett,	William Gilchrist Gordon,
Joshua Gardner Beals,	Samuel Swett Green,
Eugene Frederic Bliss,	Alfred Stedman Hartwell,
Frederic George Bromberg,	Marcus Morton Hawes,
George Canning Burgess,	Edward Harrington Kimball,
Louis Cabot,	Ansel Lamson,
George Bradford Chadwick,	Charles Henry Learoyd,
George Washington Crosby,	James Jackson Lowell,
George Dexter,	Seth Miller Murdock,
Hazen Dorr,	Henry Lyman Patten,
William Hale Dunning,	George Edward Pond,
Robert Thaxter Edes,	Thomas Jefferson Spurr,
Henry Wilder Foote,	Horace Pratt Tobey,
William Henry Fox,	Winslow Warren.

2. *Exhibition, October 17th, 1854.*

SENIOR PERFORMANCES.

Edwin Hale Abbot,	A Disquisition.
Francis Channing Barlow,	An English Oration.
Charles Augustus Chase,	A Dissertation.
Joseph Cushing,	Do.
Charles Ammi Cutter,	An English Oration.
Langdon Erving,	A Dissertation.
Charles Augustus Gregory,	A Disquisition.
Joseph Converse Heywood,	A Dissertation.
James Reed,	A Latin Oration.
Charles Frederic Sanger,	A Disquisition.
George Carlton Sawyer,	A Dissertation.
Henry Walker,	A Disquisition.

JUNIOR PERFORMANCES.

James Macartney Cassety,	An English Version.
Jonathan Chapman,	A Latin Dialogue.
Edward Swift Dunster,	A Greek Dialogue.
Daniel Angell Gleason,	An English Version.
James Bradstreet Greenough,	A Greek Dialogue.
David Pulsifer Kimball,	A Greek Version.
Thomas Kinnicutt,	A Latin Dialogue.
Washington Hill Merritt,	A Greek Version.
Bennett Hubbard Nash,	A Latin Version.
Frank Philip Nash,	An English Version.
Jeremiah Smith,	A Latin Version.
Richard Harding Wood,	An English Version.

3. *Exhibition, May 1st, 1855.*

SENIOR PERFORMANCES.

Phillips Brooks,	A Latin Oration.
Edward Jackson Brown,	A Disquisition.
Edward Barry Dalton,	Do.
Samuel Crocker Lawrence,	A Dissertation.
Wm. Pitt Preble Longfellow,	A Disquisition.
Benjamin Smith Lyman,	A Dissertation.
Theodore Lyman,	Do.

James Tyndale Mitchell,	A Dissertation.
Robert Treat Paine,	An English Oration.
William Whiting Richards,	A Disquisition.
Franklin Benjamin Sanborn,	A Dissertation.
James Many Seawell,	A Disquisition.
John Boies Tileston,	A Dissertation.

JUNIOR PERFORMANCES.

George Campbell Barrett,	A Greek Dialogue.
Charles Brooks Brown,	Do.
Walter Hayes Burns,	An English Version.
William Wirt Burrage,	Do.
David Casares,	A Latin Version.
Raymond Egerton,	A Greek Version.
Charles Tasker Howard,	A Latin Dialogue.
John Jordan Jacobsen,	An English Version.
Joseph Waite Merriam,	A Latin Dialogue.
George Washington Robinson,	A Latin Version.
Arthur Searle,	A Greek Version.
Rezin Augustus Wight,	An English Version.

4. Commencement, July 18th, 1855.

Francis Channing Barlow,	} English Orations of equal rank.
Robert Treat Paine,	
Charles Ammi Cutter,	An English Oration.
Langdon Erving,	Do.
Theodore Lyman,	Do.
James Tyndale Mitchell,	Do.
Joseph Cushing,	Do.
Joseph Converse Heywood,	A Latin Oration.
Franklin Benjamin Sanborn,	An English Oration.
Charles Augustus Chase,	A Dissertation.
George Carlton Sawyer,	Do.
Edwin Hale Abbot,	Do.
James Reed,	Do.
Phillips Brooks,	Do.
John Boies Tileston,	Do.
Samuel Crocker Lawrence,	Do.
Malcolm Maccuen,	Do.
Wm. Pitt Preble Longfellow,	Do.
William Whiting Richards,	Do.
James Many Seawell,	Do.
Edward Barry Dalton,	Do.
Benjamin Smith Lyman,	A Disquisition.

Edward Jackson Brown,	A Greek Oration.
Louis Arnold,	A Disquisition.
Alex. Emanuel Rodolph Agassiz,	Do.
Charles Augustus Gregory,	Do.
John Woods Edgerly,	Do.
Charles Francis Stone,	Do.
Edward Ingersoll Browne,	Do.
George Foster Hodges,	Do.
Willard Flagg Bliss,	Do.
Isaac Parker Wainwright,	An Essay.
Charles Cushing Hobbs,	Do.
William Dean Philbrick,	Do.
George Frederic McLellan,	Do.
Samuel Parkman Blake,	Do.
Willard Quincy Phillips,	Do.
William Coleman Burns,	Do.
William Henry Evans,	Do.
Edwin Augustus Gibbens,	Do.

5. *Prize Dissertations in the Law School.*

WILDER DWIGHT, a First Prize.
 ADAMS SHERMAN HILL, a Second Prize.
 JOHN WALDRON HURD, a First Prize.
 GEORGE BLISS, a Second Prize.

6. *Bowdoin Prize Dissertations.*

Resident Graduate.

SAMUEL BATCHELDER.

Class of 1855.

LEONARD AUGUSTUS JONES, a First Prize.
 CHARLES FRANCIS STONE, a Second Prize.

Present Senior Class.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, a First Prize.
 WALTER HAYES BURNS, a Second Prize.

7. *Bowdoin Prizes for Latin and Greek Composition.**Class of 1855.*

CHARLES AMMI CUTTER, Latin Verse.

EDWIN HALE ABBOT, } Greek Prose. .
SMITH WRIGHT, }8. *Boylston Prizes for Elocution.**First Prizes.*

ANTOINE RUPPANNER, of the Class of 1855.

DANIEL WEBSTER WILDER, of the present Senior Class.

Second Prizes.

ROBERT MCNEIL MORSE, of the present Junior Class.

EDWARD THORNTON FISHER, of the present Senior Class.

JOSEPH WAITE MERRIAM, of the present Senior Class.

9. *Degrees in Course.*

Bachelors of Arts of the Class of 1855	-	-	-	-	81
Bachelors of Arts of former Classes	-	-	-	-	8
Masters of Arts of the Class of 1852	-	-	-	-	24
Masters of Arts of former Classes	-	-	-	-	4
Graduates in the Divinity School	-	-	-	-	13
Doctors of Medicine	-	-	-	-	33
Bachelors of Laws	-	-	-	-	58
Bachelors in Science	-	-	-	-	14
Total	-	-	-	-	235

10. *Honorary Degrees.**Masters of Arts.*

GIDEON FRENCH THAYER, of Boston.

Rev. DANIEL CLARK EDDY, of Lowell.

FREDERICK WALKER LINCOLN, of Boston.

Rev. EDWIN GOODHUE ADAMS, of Templeton.

Doctors of Divinity.

Rev. JOSEPH HUNTINGTON JONES, D.D., of Philadelphia.

Rev. CHANDLER ROBBINS, of Boston.

Rev. BARON STOW, D.D., of Boston.

Rev. GEORGE WARE BRIGGS, of Salem.

Rev. EDWARD COOK, D.D., President of Lawrence University, in Appleton, Wisconsin.

Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, of New York.

Doctors of Laws.

His Excellency, HENRY JOSEPH GARDNER, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Hon. NATHAN APPLETON, of Boston.

Hon. ROBERT CHARLES WINTHROP, of Boston.

NATHAN BISHOP, Esq., of Boston.

IV.

The following Tables exhibit the times and subjects of the Recitations and Lectures for every Class, in each Term of the Academical Year.

Tabular View of the Exercises during the First Term of 1854-55.

<i>Class.</i>	8-9.	9-10.	10-11.	11-12.	12-1.	2-3.	3-4.	4-5.	5-6.
FRESH.	I. Lat. II. Gr. IV. Mat.	III. Mathem.			III. Lat. I. Gr.			II. Mathem.	II. Lat. III. Gr. I. Mat.
SOPH.	I. Latin.	II. Latin.		I. Rhetoric.	II. Rhetoric.		I. French.	II. French.	III. French.
JUN.	I. Psychology.	II. Psychology.		Greek or Ital.	Greek or Mathem.			Lat. or Span.	German.
SEN.	I. Physics.	II. Physics.	Anat.†	Greek or Ital.	Ital. or Geology.†			Math. or Germ.	Lat. or Span.
FRESH.	I. Lat. II. Gr.	III. Latin.		I. Ev. of N. & R. Relig.	IV. Mathem.			II. Lat. III. Gr.	I. Greek.
SOPH.	I. Gr. III. Mat.	II. Gr. I. Mat.	Chem.*	II. Mathem.	II. History.			I. Chemistry.	II. Chemistry.
JUN.	I. Physics.	II. Physics.		I. History.	II. Rhetoric.			I. Animal Phys.	II. Animal Phys.
SEN.	I. Pol. Econ.	II. Pol. Econ.	Declam.	I. Rhetoric.	II. Rhetoric.			Eng. Language.*	
FRESH.	I. Lat. II. Gr. IV. Mat.	III. Mathem.			III. Lat. I. Gr.			II. Mathem.	II. Lat. III. Gr. I. Mat.
SOPH.	I. Latin.	II. Latin.	Elocution.	I. Rhetoric.	II. Rhetoric.		I. French.	II. French.	III. French.
JUN.	I. Psychology.	II. Psychology.		Greek or Ital.	Greek or Mathem.			Lat. or Span.	German.
SEN.	I. Physics.	II. Physics.	Anat.†	Greek or Ital.	Ital. or Geology.†			Math. or Germ.	Lat. or Span.
FRESH.	I. Lat. II. Gr.	III. Latin.		I. Ev. of N. & R. Relig.	IV. Mathem.			II. Lat. III. Gr.	I. Greek.
SOPH.	I. Gr. III. Mat.	II. Gr. I. Mat.		II. Mathem.	II. History.			I. Chemistry.	II. Chemistry.
JUN.	I. Physics.	II. Physics.		I. History.	II. Rhetoric.		Themes or Forensics.	Forensics.	
SEN.	I. Pol. Econ.	II. Pol. Econ.	Mathem.*	I. Rhetoric.	III. Lat. I. Gr.		Themes or Forensics.	II. Mathem.	II. Lat. III. Gr. I. Mat.
FRESH.	I. Lat. II. Gr. IV. Mat.	III. Mathem.		II. Mathem.	IV. Mathem.			II. French.	III. French.
SOPH.	I. Lat. III. Mat.	II. Lat. I. Mat.		II. Mathem.	IV. Mathem.		I. French.	Lat. or Span.	German.
JUN.	I. Psychology.	II. Psychology.	Declam.	II. Mathem.	Greek or Mathem.			Math. or Germ.	Lat. or Span.
SEN.	I. Physics.	II. Physics.		Greek or Ital.	Italian.				
FRESH.	I. and II. Mat.	III. and IV. Mat.							
SOPH.	I. or II. Greek.	II. or I. Gr. Themes.							
JUN.	I. Physics.	II. Physics.							
SEN.	I. Pol. Econ.	II. Pol. Econ.							

* Required Lectures.

† Optional Lectures.

Note. The hour of Morning Prayers is at seven o'clock from the beginning of the First Term to the first Monday in April; and at six o'clock from the first Monday in April to the end of the Second Term. Breakfast immediately after Morning Prayers. Dinner at one o'clock throughout the year.

Tabular View of the Exercises during the Second Term of 1854-55.

<i>Class.</i>	7-8.	8-9.	9-10.	10-11.	11-12.	12-1.	3-4.	4-5.	5-6.
<i>FRESH.</i>	I. Lat. II. Gr. IV. Mat.	III. Mathem.			II. Mathem.	III. Lat. I. Gr.		II. Mathem.	II. Lat. III. Gr. I. Mat.
<i>SOPH.</i>	I. Lat. III. Mat.	II. Lat. I. Math.			II. Mathem.	IV. Mathem.	I. French.	II. French.	III. French.
<i>JUN.</i>	I. Logic.	II. Logic.	I. Physics.	I. Physics.	II. Physics.	Greek or Mathem.		Lat. or Span.	German.
<i>SEN.</i>	I. Const. Law.	II. Const. Law.	Italian.	Italian.	Greek.	Zoölogy.†		Math. or Ger.	Lat. or Span.
<i>FRESH.</i>	I. Lat. II. Gr.	III. Greek.			II. Latin.	I. Gr. III. Lat.		I. History.	II. History.
<i>SOPH.</i>	I. Greek.	II. Greek.	Botany.†	I. Physics.	I. Veget. Phys.	II. Veget. Phys.		I. Chemistry.	II. Chemistry.
<i>JUN.</i>	I. Ethics.	II. Ethics.		I. Evid.	II. Physics.	Declamation.	Const. Law.*		Greek Lit.*
<i>SEN.</i>	I. History.	II. History.			II. Ex. of N. & R. Relig				
<i>FRESH.</i>	I. Lat. II. Gr. IV. Mat.	III. Mathem.			II. Mathem.	III. Lat. I. Gr.		II. Mathem.	II. Lat. III. Gr. I. Mat.
<i>SOPH.</i>	I. Lat. III. Mat.	II. Lat. I. Mat.			II. Physics.	IV. Mathem.	I. French.	II. French.	III. French.
<i>JUN.</i>	I. Logic.	II. Logic.	II. Physics.	II. Physics.	Greek.	Greek or Mathem.	Political Econ.*	Lat. or Span.	German.
<i>SEN.</i>	I. Const. Law.	II. Const. Law.	Italian.	Italian.	I. Veget. Phys.	Zoölogy.†		I. History.	Lat. or Span.
<i>FRESH.</i>	I. Lat. II. Gr.	III. Greek.		Elocution.	I. Veget. Phys.	I. Gr. III. Lat.		I. Chemistry.	II. Chemistry.
<i>SOPH.</i>	I. Greek.	II. Greek.	Botany.†	Physics.*	Declamation.	II. Veget. Phys.	Themes or Forensics.	Forensics.	
<i>JUN.</i>	I. Ethics.	II. Ethics.		I. Evid.	II. Ex. of N. & R. Relig	Physics.*			
<i>SEN.</i>	I. History.	II. History.			II. Mathem.	III. Lat. I. Gr.	I. French.	II. Mathem.	II. Lat. III. Gr. I. Mat.
<i>FRESH.</i>	I. Lat. II. Gr. IV. Mat.	III. Mathem.			II. Mathem.	IV. Mathem.		II. French.	III. French.
<i>SOPH.</i>	I. Lat. III. Mat.	II. Lat. I. Mat.		Physics.*	Greek or Mathem.	Greek or Mathem.		Lat. or Span.	German.
<i>JUN.</i>	I. Logic.	II. Logic.	Italian.	Italian.	Greek.	Physics.*		Math. or Ger.	Lat. or Span.
<i>SEN.</i>	I. Const. Law.	II. Const. Law.							
<i>FRESH.</i>	I. and II. Mat.	III. and IV. Mat.							
<i>SOPH.</i>	I. or II. Greek.	II. or I. Gr. Themes.							
<i>JUN.</i>	I. Ethics.	II. Ethics.							
<i>SEN.</i>	I. History.	II. History.							

* Required Lectures.

† Optional Lectures.

Note. The arrangement of the Morning hours as given above commences with the first Monday in April. Until that time, the Morning Exercises will be attended at the hours indicated in the Table for the First Term.

LECTURES TO UNDERGRADUATES.

First Term.

SENIOR CLASS.

- English Language and Literature*, — PROFESSOR CHILD, Tuesday, at 4 o'clock, in Harvard Hall.
Anatomy, — PROFESSOR WYMAN, Monday and Thursday, at 10 o'clock, in Holden Chapel.
Geology, — PROFESSOR AGASSIZ, Monday and Wednesday, in Harvard Hall, at 12 o'clock.
Mathematics, — PROFESSOR PEIRCE, Thursday, at 10 o'clock, in Harvard Hall.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

- Chemistry*, — PROFESSOR COOKE, Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, in No. 16 University Hall.

Second Term.

SENIOR CLASS.

- Electro-statics and Electro-dynamics*, — PROFESSOR LOVERING, Thursday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, in No. 2 University Hall.
Zoölogy, — PROFESSOR AGASSIZ, Monday and Wednesday, in Harvard Hall, at 12 o'clock.
Political Economy and English and American Constitutions, — PROFESSOR BOWEN, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 3 o'clock, in Harvard Hall.

JUNIOR CLASS.

- Electro-statics and Electro-dynamics*, — PROFESSOR LOVERING, Thursday and Friday, at 11 o'clock, in No. 2 University Hall.
Botany, — PROFESSOR GRAY, Tuesday and Thursday, at 9 o'clock, in Holden Chapel.
Greek Literature, — PROFESSOR FELTON, Tuesday, at 5 o'clock, in Harvard Hall.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.

- Chemistry*, — PROFESSOR COOKE, Monday, at 10 o'clock, in No. 16 University Hall.

V.

COMMITTEES OF VISITATION AND EXAMINATION FOR THE
YEAR 1855.1. *Committee for Visiting the University, &c.*

His Excellency, the Governor, Hon. Robt. C. Winthrop, LL.D.
 His Honor, the Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, LL.D.
 The President of the Senate, Hon. Abbott Lawrence, LL.D.
 The Speaker of the House of Hon. John H. Clifford, LL.D.
 Representatives, Rev. Ezra S. Gannett, D.D.
 The Secretary of the Board of Rev. Rodney A. Miller,
 Education, Rev. Baron Stow, D.D.
 The Secretary of the Overseers,

2. *On the Library.*

Hon. Emory Washburn, LL.D.	Rev. Thomas Worcester,
Rev. William Jenks, D.D.	Hon. Joseph T. Buckingham,
Hon. Sidney Willard,	Hon. Samuel L. Crocker,
Charles Folsom, Esq.	Rev. Richard M. Hodges,
Samuel F. Haven, Esq.	J. Wingate Thornton, Esq.
George Livermore, Esq.	Edward Jarvis, M.D.
Edw. A. Crowninshield, Esq.	James Brown, Esq.
Charles Deane, Esq.	Winslow Lewis, M.D.
Rev. Lucius R. Paige,	Thomas H. Webb, M.D.
Theodore R. Jencks, Esq.	Hon. Charles H. Stedman, M.D.

3. *On the Treasurer's Accounts.*

Samuel D. Bradford, LL.D.	John T. Heard, Esq.
Hon. Stephen C. Phillips,	Francis M. Weld, Esq.
J. Thomas Stevenson, Esq.	

4. *For Examination in the Greek Language.*

Hon. George Morey,	Francis Gardner, Esq.
Hon. John C. Gray,	Rev. Rufus Ellis,
Hon. Stephen M. Weld,	James C. Merrill, Esq.
Samuel H. Taylor, Esq.	Ezra Abbot, Jr., Esq.
Epes S. Dixwell, Esq.	Francis W. Palfrey, Esq.
John Codman, Esq.	Rev. Horatio B. Hackett, D.D.
Oliver Carlton, Esq.	John B. D. Cogswell, Esq.

5. *For Examination in the Latin Language.*

Rev. George W. Blagden, D.D.	Nathan Bishop, Esq.
Rev. George E. Ellis,	Rev. James I. T. Coolidge,
Benjamin A. Gould, Esq.	Rev. Charles H. Brigham,
Charles Beck, P.D.	Charles G. Davis, Esq.
Charles K. Dillaway, Esq.	Alexander C. Washburn, Esq.
Hon. George P. Sanger,	Hon. Ebenezer R. Hoar,
Rev. Chandler Robbins,	Rev. William R. Bagnall.
George Bartlett, M.D.	

6. *For Examination in the Modern Languages.*

Hon. Caleb Cushing, LL.D.	Hon. James W. Ward,
Rev. Samuel F. Smith, D.D.	Hon. William Aspinwall, Esq.
Hon. G. Washington Warren,	Charles F. Bradford, Esq.
Rev. Charles C. Shackford,	Francis S. Williams, Esq.
Charles E. Norton, Esq.	Charles D. Homans, M.D.
Harrison Ritchie, Esq.	D. McB. Thaxter, Jr., M.D.

7. *For Examination in Rhetoric, Logic, and Grammar.*

Rev. Samuel M. Worcester, D.D.	Reuben A. Chapman, Esq.
Rev. Rollin H. Neale, D.D.	Rev. Miner Raymond,
Rev. Christopher T. Thayer,	Rev. Barzillai Frost,
Rev. Alex. H. Vinton, D.D.	Eben S. Stearns, Esq.
Samson Reed, Esq.	Prescott Bigelow, Esq.
Joseph Palmer, M.D.	Charles A. Phelps, M.D.
Hon. John A. Bolles,	Caleb W. Loring, Esq.

8. *For Examination in the Mathematics.*

Hon. Samuel Hoar, LL.D.	James W. Stone, M.D.
Rev. William A. Stearns, D.D.	Richard F. Fuller, Esq.
Capt. Chas. H. Davis, U.S.N.	Philip H. Sears, Esq.
Rev. Thomas Hill,	Charles Hale, Esq.
Rev. Seth Sweetser, D.D.	Nehemiah Brown, Jr., Esq.
Rev. Frederick N. Knapp,	Rev. George D. Wilde,
Benjamin A. Gould, Jr., P.D.	Charles F. Choate, Esq.
I. Munson Spelman, Esq.	George S. Hale, Esq.

9. *For Examination in Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.*

Hon. Thomas Russell,	Rev. Frederic W. Holland,
Rev. N. L. Frothingham, D.D.	Rev. W. C. Fowler,
Rev. Andrew Bigelow, D.D.	Rev. Edward Otheman,
Thomas W. Phillips, Esq.	Samuel L. Abbot, M.D.
Rev. Artemas B. Muzzey,	Rev. James W. Thompson, D.D.
Hon. Geo. T. Bigelow, LL.D.	Joseph William Jenks, Esq.
James H. Wilder, Esq.	Paul Willard, Esq.

10. *For Examination in Physics.*

Henry B. Wheelwright, Esq.	Jacob Sleeper, Esq.
Hon. John H. Wilkins,	Joseph M. Churchill, Esq.
John Odin, M.D.	Charles Demond, Esq.
Rev. Frederick A. Whitney,	Francis B. Hayes, Esq.
Hon. Benjamin H. West, M.D.	George F. Bigelow, M.D.
Hon. Joel Giles,	Samuel Kneeland, M.D.

11. *For Examination in History.*

Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M.D.	Hon. James D. Green,
Rev. Samuel K. Lothrop, D.D.	Joseph Willard, Esq.
Rev. Milton P. Braman, D.D.	Hon. Stephen Salisbury,
Joseph E. Worcester, LL.D.	Rev. Jared B. Waterbury, D.D.
Hon. Richard Frothingham, Jr.	Rev. Joseph B. Felt,
Rev. William P. Lunt, D.D.	James Lawrence, Esq.
William Brigham, Esq.	

12. *For Examination in Political Economy and Constitutional Law.*

Francis Bassett, Esq.	Hon. Robert B. Hall,
Hon. Thomas G. Cary,	Rev. James Porter,
Hon. Willard Phillips, LL.D.	Hon. Anson Burlingame,
Hon. Amasa Walker,	Stephen G. Nash, Esq.
Hon. George B. Upton,	J. Otis Williams, Esq.
Charles H. Allen, M.D.	George M. Brooks, Esq.
George R. Russell, LL.D.	Rev. Alonzo Quint.

13. *For Examination in Chemistry.*

Joel Hayden, Esq.	John Bacon, M.D.
Charles T. Jackson, M.D.	Moses Clarke, M.D.
Augustus A. Hayes, M.D.	Benjamin S. Shaw, M.D.
Elbridge Smith, Esq.	F. S. Ainsworth, M.D.
Hon. Ephraim M. Wright,	Rev. Lorenzo R. Thayer.
Wm. W. Wellington, M.D.	

14. *For Visiting the Observatory.*

Hon. R. C. Winthrop, LL.D.	Hon. David Sears,
Hon. Josiah Quincy, LL.D.	Hon. William Mitchell,
Hon. James Savage, LL.D.	Robert T. Paine, Esq.
Hon. Abbott Lawrence, LL.D.	J. Ingersoll Bowditch, Esq.
Hon. Jared Sparks, LL.D.	Simeon Borden, Esq.

15. *For Visiting the Divinity School.*

Rev. Ezra S. Gannett, D.D.	Rev. William Newell, D.D.
Rev. Iraha Chase, D.D.	Rev. Hosea Ballou, 2d, D.D.
Rev. John A. Albro, D.D.	Rev. John H. Twombly,
Rev. Nathaniel Cogswell,	Rev. Henry A. Miles, D.D.
Rev. John Pryor, D.D.	Rev. Edmund B. Willson,
Hon. Daniel A. White, LL.D.	Rev. Gershom F. Cox.
Rev. Ephraim Peabody, D.D.	

16. *For Visiting the Law School.*

Hon. Richard Fletcher, LL.D.	Hon. Charles R. Train,
Hon. Francis Brinley,	Hon. Albert H. Nelson,
Hon. Isaac Davis, LL.D.	Hon. Daniel W. Alvord,
Hon. Peleg W. Chandler,	Hon. Charles Theodore Russell,
Hon. Thomas Kinnicutt,	Charles B. Goodrich, Esq.
Hon. J. H. W. Page,	Henry F. Durant, Esq.
Hon. Julius Rockwell,	

17. *For Visiting the Medical School and Examination of the Anatomical Museum.*

Hon. Marcus Morton, LL.D.	Amos B. Bancroft, M.D.
John C. Warren, M.D.	Samuel Cabot, Jr., M.D.
Hon. Elisha Huntington, M.D.	John M. Moriarty, M.D.
Edward Reynolds, M.D.	Henry G. Clark, M.D.
Solomon D. Townsend, M.D.	J. Mason Warren, M.D.
John Homans, M.D.	William J. Dale, M.D.
Charles G. Putnam, M.D.	Benjamin E. Cotting, M.D.
Robert W. Hooper, M.D.	

18. *For Visiting the Lawrence Scientific School.*

Hon. David Sears,	Augustus A. Gould, M.D.
Hon. Edward Everett, LL.D.	Daniel Treadwell, Esq.
Jacob Bigelow, M.D.	Henry D. Rogers, Esq.
Charles Pickering, M.D.	William W. Greenough, Esq.
James Hayward, Esq.	Hon. John W. Foster.
John M. Fessenden, Esq.	

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

THE Treasurer of Harvard College herewith submits the statement of the fiscal concerns of that institution for the year ending August 31, 1855. He is happy to state that the expenditures have fallen a little short of the receipts, after carrying to the credit of the accumulating funds the interest due to them. The only change of any moment in the investment of the property is the terminating the policy in the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Office, for some twenty-five thousand dollars, which has been so placed, on adequate security, that it may be drawn upon as it may be wanted for the erection of a new Chapel. The largest accession to the property of the College during the year has been the Manufacturing Stocks, valued at fifty thousand three hundred and seventy dollars, which have been given to the College by the trustees under the will of the late Samuel Appleton, to furnish the means to erect a suitable Chapel, an accommodation for which there is a pressing and growing necessity. This munificent donation is of the very highest importance to the best inter-

ests of the College and the community, and deserves the grateful acknowledgments of all its friends.

A communication has been received from the executors of the late James Brown, informing the Corporation of a bequest in his will of five thousand dollars, to be expended by his executors in the purchase of books relating to Natural History for the Public Library of the University, — a noble gift from one whose life was an exemplification of the noblest qualities of the mind and heart.

The late Samuel B. Walcott, always a firm friend of Harvard, has bestowed his dying blessing upon her in giving bonds for two thousand dollars of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, to found two scholarships in the University when that sum shall have been raised by the accumulation of interest to twenty-five hundred dollars.

The Class of 1835 have, during the past year, increased their fund for a Scholarship by the addition of four hundred and ninety dollars.

By the death of the daughter of the late Count Rumford, the income of another inscription in the funds of the French government will come to the College, amounting to about four hundred dollars annually.

The Public Library has been enriched by a donation of all the publications of the American Sunday School Union, numbering more than nine hundred volumes, a donation acceptable as showing the good-will of the government of that Society, as well as for its intrinsic value.

Mrs. Susan J. Davis has presented to the Library all the works pertaining to classical literature belonging to

her late son, Thomas Kemper Davis, well known in his earlier years as an enthusiastic student of the ancient classical languages.

Two very valuable portraits, by Copley, of Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Appleton and his wife, have been deposited in the gallery of Harvard Hall by J. J. Appleton, Esq., their descendant. Dr. Appleton was an eminent clergyman of Cambridge, and in his day closely connected with the College.

A very liberal donation has been made to the College for the advancement of the Observatory department, being the fulfilment of a conditional bequest of the Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., of Revolutionary memory, of two thousand pounds sterling to the College. The condition having failed, the bequest was of course annulled, but the present representative of that honored name was unwilling that his father's purpose should fail of accomplishment, and has provided for the payment, in the name of his father, of ten thousand dollars, to be appropriated to the publication of the Annals of the Observatory, and has already engaged to furnish eighteen hundred dollars for the cost of the first half-volume, which has been issued from the press. The Treasurer feels restrained from doing more than simply stating the facts in this case, so as to make them intelligible, by the earnest request of the immediate instrument of this bounty that his name may never be mentioned in connection with it.

WILLIAM T. ANDREWS, *Treasurer.*

Boston, December 3, 1855.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND HARVARD COLLEGE, FOR THE

Receipts and Income.

Balance in City Bank, Sept. 1, 1854,	\$ 3,219.37	
“ hands of Wm. G. Stearns, Steward,	9,668.03	
“ “ Baring Brothers & Co.,	467.04	
	<hr/>	\$ 13,354.44
Interest received on Notes and Mortgages,	35,059.45	
“ “ of Baring Brothers & Co., and gain		
in account,	20.36	
“ “ on advance to New Medical College,	781.20	
	<hr/>	35,861.01
Dividends.		
Boston Bank Stock,	1,404.00	
Merchants’ “ “	400.00	
Fitchburg “ “	182.00	
New England “ “	240.00	
Charles River “ “	480.00	
Massachusetts “ “	192.00	
New York Central Railroad Bonds,	660.00	
	<hr/>	3,558.00
Merrimack Manufacturing Co. Stock,	1,200.00	
Boston Manufacturing Co. “	400.00	
Pittsfield and North Adams Railroad Stock,	300.00	
Western Railroad Stock,	350.00	
Cochecho Manufacturing Co. Stock,	360.00	
Stark Mills Manufacturing Co. Stock,	490.00	
Atlantic Mills Manufacturing Co. Stock,	560.00	
	<hr/>	3,660.00
Interest and gain on Stocks and Investments.		
Albany City Stock,	360.00	
Mass. State Five per cent. Stock,	250.00	
Jona. Phillips’s Donation (mortgage),	600.00	
	<hr/>	1,210.00
Deposit in Mass. Hosp. Life Ins. Co. on account of		
John McLean’s Legacy,		1,585.83
Annuities. — Charles River Bridge, received from the		
Commonwealth,	666.66	
John Glover’s,	16.67	
Wm. Pennoyer’s,	154.64	
Edward Hopkins’s,	110.00	
	<hr/>	947.97
Rents. — Ward’s Island, in Boston Harbor,	50.00	
Houses and Lands, in Cambridge,	5,995.00	
Webb Estate, in Boston,	2,500.00	
	<hr/>	8,545.00
Amount carried forward,		\$ 68,722.25

No. I.

EXPENDITURE BY THE TREASURER OF
YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1855.*Disbursements.*

Paid to Account of

Salaries and Grants in the Academic Department, . . .	\$ 30,017.50
Fuel, W. T. Richardson's bills, . . .	8,054.03
Text-Books, John Bartlett's bills, . . .	3,002.85
Expenses, less by \$ 5.70 from Sarah Winslow's Donation, and amount received for Diplomas, . . .	6,903.40
Repairs on the College Buildings, deducting Special Repairs charged to Individuals, Rent, and Grass sold, . . .	7,601.42
Houses and Lands in Cambridge, for Alterations, Repairs, Taxes, &c., and Railroad Station Building, . . .	5,405.36
George C. Shattuck's Donation, paid to Dr. Jackson, . . .	1,050.00
Exhibitions, paid to Beneficiaries, Undergraduates, including income of Mary Saltonstall's and Joanna Alford's Legacies, appropriated by the Overseers, . . .	1,370.00
Edward Hopkins's Donation, for "Deturs," . . .	112.44
Paul Dudley's Legacy, for Dudleian Lecture, 1855, . . .	22.22
James Bowdoin's Legacy, for Prizes and Advertising, . . .	210.00
Ward N. Boylston's Donation, Prizes for Elocution, . . .	85.00
Library, for Salaries, Repairs, Binding, &c., . . .	5,023.23
Horace A. Haven's Legacy, for Books purchased, . . .	94.15
Professorship of Natural History, for Labor, Repairs, &c., . . .	1,405.80
Theological Institution, for Salaries, Repairs, Fuel, &c., . . .	5,858.25
Clapp and Andrews Donations, for Books, . . .	83.51
Cary Fund, for Books, . . .	200.00
Law School, for Salaries, Grants, Prizes, and Current Ex- penses, . . .	12,704.57
Hersey Professorship of Theory and Practice of Physic, for Sal- ary of Dr. Ware, . . .	333.33
Ward N. Boylston's Donation for Medical Prizes, for Adver- tising, and Prizes, . . .	229.03
Warren Fund for Anatomical Museum, for Insurance and Cur- rent Expenses, . . .	169.81
Lawrence Scientific School, for Expenses, . . .	2,170.00
Count Rumford's Legacy, for Salary of Professor Horsford, . . .	1,500.00
Professor Agassiz's Salary, . . .	1,500.00
Professorship of Engineering, for Current Expenses and Salary of Professor Eustis, . . .	2,922.52
Professor Eustis, balance due him from earnings of his Depart- ment in 1854, . . .	1,500.00
Laboratory and Geological Department, . . .	616.80
Edward B. Phillips's Legacy, for Salary of Observers, Books, and Instruments, . . .	4,238.60
Daniel Williams's Legacy for Minister and Teacher of the In- dians, . . .	650.00
Hollis & Shapleigh Fund for Books, . . .	242.16
Sarah Winslow's Donation towards support of Minister and Schoolmaster in Tyngsborough, and to Expenses, . . .	227.92

Amount carried forward, . . . \$ 105,503.90

	Amount brought forward,	\$68,722.25
Term Bills, charged to Students for Instruction, Rent, and Care of Rooms, Lecture Rooms, Advanced Standing, Catalogue, Commencement Dinner, and Diplomas,		25,420.80
Fuel. — Amount charged Students in Term Bills,	\$8,054.03	
Text-Books. — Amount charged Students in Term Bills,	3,002.85	
		<hr/> 11,056.88
Library. — Amount charged Undergraduates in Term Bills, Di- vinity Students, Law Students, Resident Graduates,		3,255.00
Professorship of Natural History, Interest on cost of Additions to Garden House,		327.97
Theological Institution. — Amount charged Students for Instruction and Room Rent,	\$2,378.75	
Scholarship of the Class of 1835,	490.00	
		<hr/> 2,868.75
Law School. — Amount charged Students for Instruction,		11,427.50
New Medical School, from Professors on account of Advance,		140.00
Lawrence Scientific School, for Instruction and Lectures.		
Professor Horsford's Department,	\$2,082.50	
" Eustis's "	4,375.00	
Laboratory and Geological Department, for Sales from Laboratory,		905.17
Abbott Lawrence's Donation, for Professor Agas- siz's Salary,	1,500.00	
A. & A. Lawrence & Co., on account of Interest,	1,500.00	
		<hr/> 10,362.67
Notes and Mortgages paid off,		38,025.00
Trustees of Count Rumford, Paris,		1,392.19
Trustees of S. Appleton (to build a Chapel),		50,370.00
Income from Chapel Fund,		3,260.00
Walcott Fund for Scholarships,		2,000.00
Quincy Fund for Observatory,		1,800.00
Interest on Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Bonds,		60.00
Professor J. Wyman,		270.00
Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company,		25,544.15
		<hr/>
		\$256,303.16

(Continued.)

Amount brought forward,	\$ 105,503.90
Gore Annuitants,	1,500.00
Abbot Scholarship,	100.00
William C. Bond, for Instruments, Expenses, &c.,	385.71
Invested in Notes and Mortgages,	71,050.00
City Bank, Balance in,	\$ 4,842.74
Wm. G. Stearns, Steward, Balance in hands of,	14,251.57
Baring Brothers & Co., Balance in hands of,	68.06
	<hr/>
	19,162.37
Scholarship of the Class of 1814,	117.38
Subscription Fund for College Library, Department of English Poetry, for Books,	153.60
Appleton Chapel Fund,	200.00
Appleton (Manufacturing) Stocks,	50,370.00
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Bonds,	2,000.00
Quincy Fund, for Observatory,	1,890.20
Shattuck Scholarships,	600.00
Brattle House Company (30 Shares),	3,000.00
Professor J. Wyman,	270.00

\$ 256,303.16

ACADEMIC

General

Expenditure.

Salaries for the Year, viz. :—

President Walker,	\$2,500.00	
Professor Peirce,	2,000.00	
“ Felton,	2,000.00	
“ Lovering,	2,000.00	
“ Gray,	1,600.00	
“ Bowen,	2,000.00	
“ Lowell,	300.00	
“ Child,	2,000.00	
“ Lane,	2,000.00	
“ Wyman,	500.00	
“ Cooke,	1,500.00	
Mr. Sophocles, Instructor in Greek,	800.00	
Mr. Rölker, “ German,	500.00	
Dr. Arnoult, “ French,	500.00	
Mr. Jennison, Tutor,	800.00	
Mr. Peirce, “	645.00	
Mr. R. H. Chase, “	722.50	
Mr. Eliot, “	645.00	
Mr. Canfield, Proctor,	100.00	
Mr. Tibbets, “	100.00	
Mr. G. D. Noyes, “	100.00	
Mr. Stearns, Steward,	\$1,200.00	
Dr. Shurtleff, Secretary of Overseers,	60.00	
Mr. Andrews, Treasurer,	1,500.00	
		2,760.00
Paid for keeping Records of the Corporation,	200.00	
“ “ Treasurer's Books,	600.00	
“ Mr. C. Bello, instructor in Spanish,	500.00	
“ “ L. Monti, “ Italian,	500.00	
		1,800.00
President Walker, rent of President's House,	600.00	
Paid Dr. Francis,	200.00	
“ Dr. Noyes,	200.00	
“ Regent,	500.00	
“ Registrar,	200.00	
		1,700.00
“ Grant to Mr. Jennison, for teaching History,	400.00	
“ “ Mr. Rölker, for extra services,	145.00	
“ “ Observatory, current expenses,	200.00	
“ Professor Agassiz, instruction, 1855 - 6,	400.00	
“ “ “ Collection (final),	500.00	
		1,645.00
Paid to Account of		
Expenses, General,	\$4,143.71	
President's Department,	291.50	
Treasurer's “	257.94	
Steward's “	99.43	
Amounts carried forward,	\$4,792.58	\$31,217.50

No. II.

DEPARTMENT.

*Statement.**Income.*

Interest on Notes on Mortgages,	\$ 35,059.45	
“ from Baring Brothers & Co., and gain on Exchange,	20.36	
“ on Advance to New Medical College,	781.20	
“ “ “ Professor Horsford's Department,	125.40	
“ “ “ the Laboratory, and Geological Departments,	393.62	
“ “ Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Bonds,	60.00	
	<hr/>	\$ 36,440.03
Dividends and Interest on Stocks,	8,428.00	
“ “ “ Deposits,	1,585.83	
	<hr/>	10,013.83
Annuities,		947.97
Rents of Houses and Lands in Cambridge, &c.,	984.64	
“ Webb Estate,	2,500.00	
“ Ward's Island,	60.00	
“ President's House,	600.00	
	<hr/>	4,134.64
Term Bills,		25,420.80
Less by Income credited to the following Accounts, viz.:—		
<i>In the Academic Department.</i>		
Exhibitions (aid to indigent Students),	1,438.78	
Senior Exhibitions, “ “	60.00	
John Glover's Annuity “ “	16.67	
Wm. Pennoyer's “ “ “	154.64	
Edward Hopkins's Donation (for “ Deturs ”),	110.00	
Ward's Island,	50.00	
Paul Dudley's Legacy (for Lectures),	22.22	
Hollis Professorship of Divinity (accumulating),	325.69	
James Bowdoin's Legacy (Prizes for Dissertations),	285.18	
Hollis and Shapleigh Fund (for Library),	344.76	
Professorship of Natural History,	696.84	
Joshua Fisher's Legacy,	108.43	
W. N. Boylston's Prizes for Elocution,	119.86	
John McLean's Legacy,	2,809.65	
Horace A. Haven's Legacy,	129.31	
Abbot Scholarship,	99.84	
Kirkland Scholarship, 1815,	135.70	
Uriah A. Boyden's Donation,	16.88	
Scholarship of the Class of 1817,	55.57	
“ “ “ 1814,	115.09	
Subscription for College Library,	4.51	
Scholarship of the Class of 1835,	20.51	
<i>In the Theological School.</i>		
Theological Fund subscribed,	966.59	
Hancock Professorship,	1,251.85	
Parkman “	762.66	
	<hr/>	
Amounts carried forward,	\$ 10,101.23	\$ 76,957.27

No. II.

	Amount brought forward,	\$4,792.58	\$31,217.50
Expenses, Regent's Department,		137.12	
Professor Lovering's Department,		210.22	
" Cooke's		200.00	
" Felton's		96.00	
" Child's		154.08	
Committees,		702.52	
Overseers,		10.88	
Services of Undergraduates,		600.00	
		<hr/>	6,903.40
Repairs, balance of account,			7,601.42
Library, " "			1,768.23
			<hr/>
Leaving amount of Income over Expenditure,			47,490.55
			<hr/>
			1,438.03

\$ 48,928.58

PARTICULAR

Dr.

Exhibitions.

For Amount of "Exhibition" money appropriated and paid to	
Seniors,	\$ 605.00
Juniors,	120.00
Sophomores,	150.00
Freshmen,	495.00
	<hr/>
	1,370.00
	<hr/>
Amount carried forward,	\$ 1,370.00

(Continued.)

Amounts brought forward,	\$ 10,101.23	\$76,957.27
Jackson Foundation and Fund,	932.65	
Clapp and Andrews Donations,	146 30	
Henry Lienow's Legacy,	437.36	
Nancy Kendall's "	100.00	
Abraham W. Fuller's Legacy,	50.00	
Lewis Gould's Legacy,	43.40	
<i>In the Law School.</i>		
Isaac Royall's Legacy,	397.18	
Nathan Dane's Donation,	750.00	
Law School Fund,	663.09	
<i>In the Medical School.</i>		
Hersey Professorship of Theory and Practice of Physic,	333.33	
John Foster's Legacy,	151.02	
W. N. Boylston's Donation for Books,	27.50	
" " Medical Prizes,	150.00	
" " Museum,	1,033.03	
Warren Fund for Anatomical Museum,	263.63	
<i>In the Lawrence Scientific School.</i>		
Count Rumford's Legacy,	1,758.18	
Professorship of Engineering,	26.10	
Dr. G. C. Shattuck's Donation for Dr. Jackson's Salary,	1,050.00	
<i>In the Astronomical Department.</i>		
Sears Fund for Astronomical Observer,	352.19	
Edward B. Phillips's Legacy,	5,000.00	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Daniel Williams's Legacy (for Mission to the Indians),	650.00	
Sarah Winslow's Donation (for support of a Minister and Schoolmaster in Tyngsborough),	227.92	
Christopher Gore's Legacy (Annuity Fund),	1,500.00	
Peter C. Brooks's Donation (for erecting a Presi- dent's House),	748.49	
C. Plummer's Bequest,	753.75	
Shattuck Scholarships,	324.00	
Walcott Scholarships	58 34	
		<u>28,028.69</u>
Leaving Amount of Income during the year, applicable to Sala- ries and other purposes of the College,		<u>\$ 48,928.58</u>

ACCOUNTS.

Exhibitions.

Cr.

By Balance due this Account, August 31, 1854,

Principal,	\$ 26,400.14
Income,	2,604.33
	<u>29,004.47</u>

Amount carried forward, \$29,004.47

No. II.

Amount brought forward,	\$ 1,370.00
Balance due this Account, Aug. 31, 1855,	
Principal,	26,400.14
Income,	2,954.49
	<u>29,354.56</u>

\$ 30,724.56

Dr.

Edward Hopkins's

For paid Books for "Deturs,"	\$ 112.44
Balance, Aug. 31, 1855,	107.82
	<u>\$ 220.26</u>

Dr.

Hollis Professorship

For Balance due this Account,		
Aug. 31, 1855, { Principal,	\$ 3,998.90	\$ 6,839.48
Income,	2,840.58	
		<u>\$ 6,839.48</u>

Dr.

James Bowdoin's

For paid Prizes,	\$ 210.00
Balance, Aug. 31, 1855, { Principal,	\$ 2,500.00
Income,	3,319.49
	<u>5,819.49</u>
	<u>\$ 6,029.49</u>

(Continued.)

Amount brought forward,	\$ 29,004.47	
Interest on the Balance of this Fund,	\$ 29,004.47	
Deducting the Pennoyer Legacy,	\$ 4,444.44	
and Glover Annuity,	350.00	
	<u>4,794.44</u>	
	24,210.03	1,438.78
One year's Income from Senior Exhibitions,	60.00	
" " John Glover's Annuity,	16.67	
" " W. Pennoyer's "	154.64	
" " Ward's Island,	50.00	
	<u>281.31</u>	
		<u>\$ 30,724.56</u>

Donation for "Deturs."

Cr.

By Balance, Aug. 31, 1854,	\$ 110.26
Received of Treasurer of Hopkins Fund,	110.00
	<u>\$ 220.26</u>

of Divinity.

Cr.

By Balance due this Account,		
Aug. 31, 1854, { Principal,	\$ 3,998.90	\$ 6,513.79
{ Income,	2,514.89	
Interest to Aug. 31, 1855,		325.69
		<u>\$ 6,839.48</u>

Legacy.

Cr.

By Balance due this Account,		
Aug. 31, 1854, { Principal,	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 5,744.31
{ Income,	3,244.31	
Interest to Aug. 31, 1855,		285.18
		<u>\$ 6,029.49</u>

No. II.

Dr.	<i>Professorship of</i>	
For paid hire of laborers and other expenses,		\$ 1,405.80
Balance due this Account, August 31, 1855,		14,079.43
		<hr/>
		\$ 15,485.23
		<hr/>

Dr.	<i>Joshua Fisher's</i>	
For paid Professor Gray's Salary,		\$ 1,600 00
Balance, Aug. 31, 1855,	{ Principal,	33,664.75
	{ Income,	612.38
		<hr/>
		34,277.13
		<hr/>
		\$ 35,877.13
		<hr/>

Dr.	<i>John McLean's</i>	
For Balance due this Account,		
Aug. 31, 1855,	{ Principal,	\$ 25,544.15
	{ Income,	13,515.19
		<hr/>
		39,059.34
		<hr/>
		\$ 39,059.34
		<hr/>

Dr.	<i>Ward N. Boylston's</i>	
For paid Prizes,		\$ 85.00
Balance, Aug. 31, 1855,	{ Principal,	2,000.00
	{ Income,	462.90
		<hr/>
		2,462.90
		<hr/>
		\$ 2,547.90
		<hr/>

Dr.	<i>Abbot</i>	
For paid Beneficiary,		\$ 100.00
Balance due this Account,		
Aug. 31, 1855,	{ Principal,	\$ 1,635.00
	{ Income,	394.74
		<hr/>
		2,029.74
		<hr/>
		\$ 2,129.74
		<hr/>

(Continued.)

Natural History.

Cr.

By Balance due this Account, August 31, 1854,	\$ 14,460.42
Rent on cost of addition to Garden House,	327.97
Interest to August 31, 1855,	696.84
	<u>\$ 15,485.23</u>

Legacy.

Cr.

By Balance due this Account, Aug. 31, 1854,	\$ 34,168.70
Interest for one year to Aug. 31, 1855,	1,708.43
	<u>\$ 35,877.13</u>

Legacy.

Cr.

By Balance due this Account, August 31, 1854,	\$ 36,249.69
Interest to August 31, 1855,	2,809.65
	<u>\$ 39,059.34</u>

Prizes for Elocution.

Cr.

By Balance, Aug. 31, 1854, { Principal,	\$ 2,000.00
Income,	428.04
	<u>\$ 2,428.04</u>
Interest to Aug. 31, 1855,	119.86
	<u>\$ 2,547.90</u>

Scholarship.

Cr.

By Balance, Aug. 31, 1854, { Principal,	\$ 1,635.00
Income,	394.90
	<u>\$ 2,029.90</u>
Interest to Aug. 31, 1855,	99.84
	<u>\$ 2,129.74</u>

No. II.

Dr.	<i>Kirkland Scholarship</i>	
	Balance to new Account,	
	Aug. 31, 1855, { Principal,	\$ 2,303.46
		{ Income, 546.28
		<u>2,849.74</u>
		\$ 2,849.74

Dr.	<i>Scholarship of the Class</i>	
	For Balance to new Account,	
	Aug. 31, 1855, { Principal,	\$ 1,015.00
		{ Income, 151.97
		<u>1,166.97</u>
		\$ 1,166.97

Dr.	<i>Scholarship of the Class</i>	
	For paid Barlow one year's Income,	\$ 117.38
	Balance to new Account, August 31, 1855,	2,343.68
		<u>\$ 2,461.06</u>

Dr.	<i>Scholarship of the Class</i>	
	For Balance to new Account,	
	August 31, 1855, { Principal,	\$ 735.00
		{ Income, 32.76
		<u>767.76</u>
		\$ 767.76

No. III.

ACCOUNTS OF
THEOLOGICAL

Dr.	<i>General</i>	
	For paid Salary to Professor Francis,	\$ 2,000.00
	" " Noyes,	2,000.00
	Grant for Services in College Chapel,	400.00
		<u>\$ 4,400.00</u>
	Repairs, Superintendent, &c.,	884.09
	Fuel,	52.00
		<u>936.09</u>
	Amount carried forward,	\$ 5,336.09

(Continued.)

of the Class of 1815.

Cr.

By Balance, Aug. 31, 1854,	{ Principal,	\$2,303.46	
	{ Income,	410.58	
			\$2,714.04
Interest to August 31, 1855,	. . . . .		135.70
			<u>\$2,849.74</u>

of 1817.

Cr.

By Balance, August 31, 1854,	{ Principal,	\$1,015 00	
	{ Income,	96.40	
Interest to August 31, 1855,	. . . . .		55.57
			<u>\$1,166.97</u>

of 1814.

Cr.

By Amount received of Members of the Class,	. . . . .	\$2,300.00	
Income,	. . . . .	45.97	
Interest to August 31, 1855,	. . . . .		115.09
			<u>\$2,461.06</u>

of 1835.

Cr.

By Amount received,	. . . . .	\$735.00	
Interest,	. . . . .	32.76	
			<u>\$767.76</u>

No. III.

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

SCHOOL.

Statement.

Cr.

By Balance due this Account, August 31, 1854,	. . . . .	\$20,679.91	
Amount of Term Bills, for Instruction, Library,			
Rent, &c.,	. . . . .	\$2,433.75	
Deduct amount paid to Library,	. . . . .	55.00	
			2,378.75
By Income from Consolidated Fund for Hancock			
Professorship,	. . . . .	\$1,251.85	
Amounts carried forward,	. . . . .	\$1,251.85	\$23,058.66

No. III.

Amount brought forward,	\$ 5,336.09
For paid Printing,	17.16
Beneficiaries,	505.00
	<hr/>
	5,858.25
Balance to new Account, Aug. 31, 1855,	21,871.66

\$ 27,729 91

Dr. *Jackson Foundation and Fund*

For paid Theological School, for Beneficiaries, four and one half per cent. on the fund for one year,	\$ 659.39
Professors, from Income of Cary Fund,	200.00
Balance, Aug. 31, 1855, { Principal,	\$ 16,940.59
Income,	1,835.45
	<hr/>
	18,776.04
	<hr/>
	\$ 19,635.43

Dr. *Clapp and Andrews*

For paid to Theological School, to the order of the Faculty,	\$ 83.51
Balance, Aug. 31, 1855, { Principal,	\$ 2,500.00
Income,	544.45
	<hr/>
	3,044.45
	<hr/>
	\$ 3,127.96

Dr. *John Foster's*

For Income this year, to Medical School,	\$ 151.02
Balance, Aug. 31, 1855,	3,020.48
	<hr/>
	\$ 3,171.50

Dr. *Lewis Gould's*

For Income to Theological School,	\$ 43.40
Balance, August 31, 1855,	867.94
	<hr/>
	\$ 911.34

(Continued.)

	Amounts brought forward,	\$ 1,251.85	\$ 23,058.66
Income from Consolidated Fund for Parkman Professorship,		762.66	
Income from Jackson Foundation and Fund,		659.39	
" " Henry Lienow's Legacy,		437.36	
" " Nancy Kendall's Legacy,		100.00	
" " Abraham W. Fuller's Legacy,		50.00	
" " Lewis Gould's		43.40	
			3,304.66
Amount from Academic Department for Services of Professors in College Chapel, per vote of the Corporation,			400.00
Interest on this Account to August 31, 1855,			966.59
			<u>\$ 27,729.91</u>

for Theological Students.

Cr.

By Balance, Aug. 31, 1854,	{ Principal,	\$ 16,940.59	
	{ Income,	1,762.19	
			\$ 18,702.78
Interest to Aug. 31, 1855,			932.65
			<u>\$ 19,635.43</u>

Donations.

Cr.

By Balance, Aug. 31, 1854,	{ Principal,	\$ 2,500.00	
	{ Income,	481.66	
			\$ 2,981.66
Interest to Aug. 31, 1855,			146.30
			<u>\$ 3,127.96</u>

Legacy.

Cr.

By Balance, Aug. 31, 1854,	{ Principal,	\$ 2,000.00	
	{ Income,	1,020.48	
			\$ 3,020.48
Interest to Aug. 31, 1855,			151.02
			<u>\$ 3,171.50</u>

Legacy.

Cr.

By amount received of Executor,		\$ 867.94	
Interest to August 31, 1855,		43.40	
			<u>\$ 911.34</u>

No. III.

L A W

Dr.

General

For paid Insurance,	\$ 125.00	
Repairs, Sweepers, &c.,	2,045.62	
Books purchased,	1,393.32	
Furniture, Printing, Stationery, &c.,	599.61	
Advertising,	100.00	
	<hr/>	\$ 4,263.55
Salary to Professor Parker	3,000.00	
" " Parsons,	3,000.00	
" Hon. E. G. Loring,	750.00	
" " E. Washburn,	750.00	
	<hr/>	7,500.00
Mr. Valentine,	400.00	
" Clark and others, Librarians,	200.00	
	<hr/>	600.00
Prize to Mr. Bliss,	40.00	
" " Hurd,	50.00	
" " Hill,	50.00	
" " Brown,	50.00	
	<hr/>	190.00
John Foster's Legacy,		151.02
		<hr/>
		12,704.57
Balance to new Account, August 31, 1855,		17,679.51
		<hr/>
		\$ 30,384.08

MEDICAL

Dr.

Account of

For Balance due, Aug. 31, 1854,	\$ 13,020.00
Interest to April 1, 1855,	781 20
	<hr/>
	\$ 13,801.20

Dr.

Hersey Professorship of

For paid Professor Ware's salary,	\$ 333.33
Salaries and Grants, for Professor Wyman's salary,	494.28
	<hr/>
	\$ 827.61
Balance, Aug. 31, 1855,	16,677.13
	<hr/>
	\$ 17,504.74

(Continued.)

SCHOOL.*Statement.*

Cr.

By Balance due this Account, August 31, 1854,	\$ 17,146.31	
Amount of Term Bills,	\$ 12,075.00	
Deduct amount paid Library,	647.50	
	<hr/>	11,427.50
Income of Isaac Royall's Legacy,	750.00	
" Nathan Dane's Donation,	397.18	
	<hr/>	1,147.18
By Interest on this Account to Aug. 31, 1855,		663.09

\$ 30,384.08

SCHOOL.*New Building.*

Cr.

By Amount received of the Professors on \$14,000 advance, for new building, as per agreement,	\$ 140.00	
One year's interest on \$13,020, to April 1, 1855,	781.20	
Balance, Aug. 31, 1855, guaranteed by Professors,	12,880.00	
	<hr/>	\$ 13,801.20

Anatomy, Surgery, and Physic.

Cr.

By Balance, Aug. 31, 1854,	\$ 16,677.13	
Interest to Aug. 31, 1855,	827.61	

\$ 17,504.74

No. III.

Dr.

Ward N. Boylston's

For Income to W. N. Boylston's Fund for Anatomical Museum,	\$ 27.50
Balance, Aug. 31, 1855,	550.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 577.50

Dr.

Ward N. Boylston's Donation

For paid Prize to W. W. Morland and another,	\$ 180.00
For paid for Advertising,	49.03
	<hr/>
	\$ 229.03
Balance, Aug. 31, 1855,	2,920.97
	<hr/>
	\$ 3,150.00

Dr.

Ward N. Boylston's

For Balance, Aug. 31, 1855,	\$ 21,721.06
	<hr/>
	\$ 21,721.06

Dr.

J. C. Warren's Fund

For paid Dr. Jackson's Bill,	\$ 83.56
" Insurance on Museum,	86.25
Balance, Aug. 31, 1855, { Principal,	\$ 5,000.00
{ Income,	473.32
	<hr/>
	5,473.32
	<hr/>
	\$ 5,643.13

Dr.

Dr. George C. Shattuck's

For paid Income to Dr. Jackson, to sustain the Professorship of	
Morbid Anatomy in the Medical College,	1,050.00
Balance, Aug. 31, 1855,	14,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 15,050.00

(Continued.)

Donation for Books.

Cr.

By Balance, Aug. 31, 1854,	\$ 550.00
Interest for one year,	27.50
	<hr/>
	\$ 577.50
	<hr/>

for Medical Prizes.

Cr.

By Balance, Aug. 31, 1854, Principal,	\$ 3,000.00
Interest for one year,	150.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 3,150.00
	<hr/>

Fund for Museum.

Cr.

By Balance, Aug. 31, 1854,	\$ 20,660.53
Interest for one year,	1,033.03
Income of Ward N. Boylston's Donation for Books, transferred,	27.50
	<hr/>
	\$ 21,721.06
	<hr/>

for Anatomical Museum.

Cr.

By Balance, Aug. 31, 1854, { Principal,	\$ 5,000.00
{ Income,	379.50
	<hr/>
Interest to Aug. 31, 1855,	\$ 5,379.50
	263.63
	<hr/>
	\$ 5,643.13
	<hr/>

Donation.

Cr.

By amount received,	\$ 14,000.00
Received Dividend on Stark Mills,	\$ 490.00
“ “ on Atlantic Mills,	560.00
	<hr/>
	1,050.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 15,050.00
	<hr/>

No. III.

LAWRENCE

Dr.	Professorship of
For Balance due this Acc. from Prof. Horsford, Aug. 31, 1854,	\$ 1,401.73
Paid Expenses in Professor Horsford's Department,	
Services of Janitor and Assistants,	\$ 1,081.49
Advertising,	115.72
Books,	30.88
Current Expenses,	966.91
	<hr/>
	2,195.00
Interest on this Account to Aug. 31, 1855,	92.16
	<hr/>
	\$ 3,688.89
	<hr/>

Dr.	Laboratory and
For Balance, Aug. 31, 1854,	
Finishing Laboratory, and for Expenses in Geo-	
logical Department,	\$ 4,562.81
Chemicals, &c. in the Laboratory,	2,082.86
	<hr/>
	\$ 6,645.67
Paid on Account of Professor Agassiz's Department, . . .	132.49
" " for Chemicals, &c.,	484.31
Interest on this account { Lab. and Geol. Department, 281.00	
to Aug. 31, 1855, { Chemicals, &c.,	112.62
	<hr/>
	393.62
Gain on Chemicals, to Professorship of Chemistry, . . .	142.92
Chemicals transferred to Chemical Department,	367.94
	<hr/>
	\$ 8,166.95
	<hr/>

Dr.	Professor
For Balance of Account, August 31, 1854,	\$ 554.10
Interest to Aug. 31, 1855,	33.24
Chemical Account,	132.56
	<hr/>
	719.90
	<hr/>
	\$ 719.90
	<hr/>

Dr.	Count Rumford's
For paid Professor Horsford's Salary,	\$ 1,500.00
Balance due this Account, Aug. 31, 1855,	43,027.98
	<hr/>
	\$ 44,527.98
	<hr/>

Chemistry.

By Amount received for Instruction, in Professor Horsford's Department,	\$ 1,925.00	
From Laboratory, and Geological Department,	367.94	
	<hr/>	\$ 2,292.94
Balance due from Professor Horsford carried to debit of new Account,		962.97
Received from Professor Horsford for Fuel,		157.50
Received for Chemicals,	132.56	
Gain on Sales from Sales Room,	142.92	
	<hr/>	275.48
		<hr/>
		\$ 3,688.89

Cr.

By Amount received for Chemicals sold,		\$ 905.17
Balance to new Account, Aug. 31, 1855,	} \$1,801.17	
	} 4,189.97	
	<hr/>	5,991.14
By received from Professor of Engineering, excess of Earnings		1,270.64

\$ 8,166.95

Cr.

By Engineering and Chemical Account,	\$ 232.94
Balance to new account, Aug. 31, 1855,	486.96
	<hr/>
	\$ 719.90

Cr.

By received of Count Rumford's Trustees, Paris,	\$ 1,392.19
In hands " " "	6,000.00
By Balance due this Account, Aug. 31, 1854,	35,377.61
Interest to Aug. 31, 1855,	1,758.18
	<u>\$ 44,527.98</u>

Dr.	<i>Professorship of</i>
For paid Current Expenses,	\$ 286.58
" " for Instruments and Models,	12.00
" " " Books,	378.23
" " " Assistants,	655.00
" " " Advertising,	115.71
" " " Fuel,	182.94
	<u>\$ 1,630.46</u>
" " Professor Eustis's stated Salary,	\$ 1,500.00
" " " " additional Salary,	
from income of this Department, \$ 750.00	
" Amount to Account of Professor Eustis	
for do.,	750.00
	<u>1,500.00</u>
	3,000.00
Amount to Credit of Laboratory and Geological Department,	1,270.64
Balance August 31, 1855,	25,000.00
	<u>\$ 30,901.10</u>

Dr.	<i>Professor</i>
For Balance, August 31, 1855,	<u>\$ 750.00</u>

Dr.	<i>Abbott Lawrence's Donation</i>
For paid Professor Agassiz's Salary,	<u>\$ 1,500.00</u>

ASTRONOMICAL

Dr.	<i>Sears</i>
Balance to new Capital, Aug. 31, 1855,	\$ 7,396.07
	<u>\$ 7,396.07</u>

(Continued.)

Engineering.

Cr.

By Balance, Aug. 31, 1854,	\$ 25,000.00
Interest of one year, to Aug. 31, 1855, from A. & A.	
Lawrence & Co.,	1,500.00
Amount of Term Bills for Instruction,	4,375 00
Balance of Interest account,	26.10

\$ 30,901.10

Eustis.

Cr.

By Amount, from Professor of Engineering, for Salary,	<u>\$ 750.00</u>
---	------------------

for Professor Agassiz's Salary.

Cr.

By Amount received of Mr. Lawrence,	<u>\$ 1,500.00</u>
---	--------------------

DEPARTMENT.

Fund.

Cr.

By Balance, Aug. 31, 1854, Capital,	\$ 7,043.88
Interest to Aug. 31, 1855, 5 per cent,	352.19
	<u>\$ 7,396.07</u>

No. III.

Dr.

Edward B. Phillips's

For paid Salary of Mr. W. C. Bond,	\$ 1,850.00	
“ “ “ G. P. Bond,	1,250.00	
“ “ Assistants,	927.02	
	<u> </u>	\$ 4,027.02
“ for Books and Printing,	123.50	
“ “ Instruments and Apparatus,	88.08	
Amount to Mr. Bond for Instruments,	761.40	
	<u> </u>	972.98
Balance, August 31, 1855,		100,000.00
		<u> </u>
		\$ 105,000.00

No. IV.

LIBRARY.

Dr.

General

For paid Salary to Dr. Harris,	\$ 1,500.00	
“ “ Mr. Sibley,	\$ 800.00	
“ “ “ Room Rent,	54.00	
	<u> </u>	854.00
		\$ 2,354.00
Janitor, Stationery, &c.,	1,354.63	
Binding,	310.39	
Fuel,	354.00	
Books,	650.21	
	<u> </u>	2,669.23
		<u> </u>
		\$ 5,023.23

Dr.

Hollis and Shapleigh

For paid for Books,	\$ 242.16	
For Balance, Aug. 31, 1855,	7,062.53	
	<u> </u>	
		\$ 7,304.69

Dr.

Horace A. Haven's

For paid for Books,	\$ 94.15	
Balance, Aug. 31, 1855,	2,665.30	
	<u> </u>	
		\$ 2,759.45

(Continued.)

<i>Legacy.</i>	Cr.
By Balance, Aug. 31, 1854,	\$ 100,000.00
Interest to Aug. 31, 1855,	5,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 105,000.00

No. IV.

LIBRARY.

<i>Statement.</i>	Cr.
By Amount received from Divinity Students, . . .	\$ 115.00
" " " Law " . . .	647.50
" " " Undergraduates, . . .	2,462.50
" " " Resident Graduates, . . .	30.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 3,255.00
Income for Balance,	1,768.23
	<hr/>
	\$ 5,023.23

<i>Fund for Library.</i>	Cr.
By Balance, Aug. 31, 1854, { Principal, . . .	\$ 6,000.00
{ Income, . . .	959.93
	<hr/>
	\$ 6,959.93
Interest to Aug. 31, 1855,	344.76
	<hr/>
	\$ 7,304.69

<i>Legacy.</i>	Cr.
By Balance, Aug. 31, 1854,	\$ 2,630.14
Interest to Aug. 31, 1855,	129.31
	<hr/>
	\$ 2,759.45

No. IV.

Dr.	<i>Uriah A. Boyden's</i>	
For Balance, Aug. 31, 1855,		\$ 354.52
		<u>\$ 354.52</u>

No. V.

MISCEL -

Dr.	<i>Daniel Williams's Legacy for Preaching</i>	
For paid Mrs. P. Fish, one third of the income for 1854,	\$ 216.67	
Paid Charles Marston, Treasurer of the Marsh- pee Indians, two thirds of same,	433.33	\$ 650.00
Balance, Aug. 31, 1855, { Principal, . . .	13,000.00	
	{ Income, . . .	2,123.35
		<u>15,123.35</u>
		\$ 15,773.35

Dr.	<i>Sarah Winslow's</i>	
For paid Rev. S. A. Osgood, Minister of Tyngsborough, half the net income of this Fund, to January 1, 1855,	\$ 111.11	
Paid E. Hardy, jr., and G. Hazeltine, for services as Schoolmasters in Tyngsborough, half the net in- come of this Fund,	111.11	\$ 222.22
Two and a half per cent. commission on income, carried to account of Expenses,	5.70	
Balance, Aug. 31, 1855,	4,558.34	<u>\$ 4,786.26</u>

Dr.	<i>Peter C. Brooks's</i>	
For Balance, Aug. 31, 1855, { Principal, . . .	\$ 10,000.00	
	{ Income, . . .	5,718.21
		<u>\$ 15,718.21</u>
		\$ 15,718.21

(Continued.)

<i>Donation.</i>	Cr.
By Balance, Aug. 31, 1854,	\$397.64
Interest to Aug. 31, 1855,	16.88
	<u>\$ 354.52</u>

No. V.

LANE OUS.

<i>the Gospel among the Indians.</i>	Cr.
By Balance, Aug. 31, 1854, { Principal,	\$ 13,000.00
Income,	2,123.35
	<u>\$ 15,123.35</u>
Interest for the year 1855,	650.00
	<u>\$ 15,773.35</u>

<i>Donation.</i>	Cr.
By Balance, Aug. 31, 1854,	\$4,558.34
Interest for the year 1854,	227.92
	<u>\$ 4,786.26</u>

<i>Donation.</i>	Cr.
By Balance, Aug. 31, 1854, { Principal,	\$ 10,000.00
Income,	4,969.72
	<u>\$ 14,969.72</u>
Interest to Aug. 31, 1855,	748.49
	<u>\$ 15,718.21</u>

No. V. (Continued.)

Dr.	<i>Dr. George C.</i>
For paid Income to Beneficiaries,	\$ 600.00
Balance, Aug. 31, 1855,	10,274.00

\$ 10,874.00

Dr.	<i>Jonathan Phillips's</i>
For paid Salaries and Grants, — Salary of Greek Professor,	\$ 600.00
Balance, Aug. 31, 1855,	10,000.00

\$10,600.00

Dr.	<i>Plummer Foundation for the</i>
For Balance, Aug. 31, 1855,	\$ 15,828.75

\$15,828.75

Dr.	<i>Walcott Fund</i>
For Balance, Aug. 31, 1855,	\$ 2,058.34

\$ 2,058.34

Dr.	<i>Quincy Fund</i>
For paid Metcalf and Co., printing "Annals of Observatory,"	\$ 1,890.20

\$1,890.20

Dr.	<i>Appleton</i>
For paid Messrs. Gilman & Cabot, for plans for Chapel,	\$ 200.00
Balance to new Account,	53,430.00

\$ 53,630.00

No. V. (Continued.)

Shattuck's Bequest, for Scholarships.

Cr.

By Balance, Aug. 31, 1854,	{ Principal, . . .	\$ 10,000.00	
	{ Income, . . .	550.00	
		<hr/>	10,550.00
Dividend on Cocheco Stock, . . .		360.00	
Deduct charge for Collecting, . . .		38.00	
		<hr/>	324.00
			<hr/>
			\$ 10,874.00
			<hr/>

Donation.

Cr.

By Amount received,	\$ 10,000.00	
Interest on Mortgage,	600.00	
	<hr/>	
		\$ 10,600.00
		<hr/>

Support of a Professor of the "Philosophy of the Heart," &c.

Cr.

By Balance, Aug. 31, 1854,	{ Principal, . . .	\$ 15,000.00	
	{ Income, . . .	75.00	
		<hr/>	15,075.00
Interest to Aug. 31, 1855,			753.75
			<hr/>
			\$ 15,828.75
			<hr/>

for Scholarships.

Cr.

By Amount received, being 2 Philadelphia and Reading		
Railroad Bonds of \$ 1,000 each,	\$ 2,000.00	
Interest to Aug. 31, 1855,	58.34	
	<hr/>	
		\$ 2,058.34
		<hr/>

for Observatory.

Cr.

By rec'd Note for 3 Instalments of Annuity, payable May, 1856,	\$ 1,800.00	
Amount due to Balance Account,	90.20	
	<hr/>	
		\$ 1,890.20
		<hr/>

Chapel Fund.

Cr.

By received of Trustees of Samuel Appleton, 50 Shares in sun-		
dry Manufacturing Stocks, valued by them at	\$ 50,370.00	
Received Dividends to August 31, 1855,	3,260.00	
	<hr/>	
		\$ 53,630.00
		<hr/>

No. VI.

Dr.	STOCK
For Balance, Aug. 31, 1855,	\$ 182,113.15
	<hr/>
	<u>\$ 182,113.15</u>

No. VII.

The following Accounts exhibit the State of the Property, as embraced and balanced in the Treasurer's Books, August 31, 1855. (The College Buildings, with the Library, and other Property contained in them belonging to the College, and the Grounds under and adjoining the same, have no fixed pecuniary Value attached to them in the Treasurer's Books.)

STOCKS.

Bank.	Boston,	351 shares,	\$ 17,550.00	
	Merchants',	50 "	5,000.00	
	Fitchburg,	24 "	2,403.00	
	New England,	30 "	3,000.00	
	Charles River,	60 "	6,000.00	
	Massachusetts,	12 "	3,000.00	
			<hr/>	\$ 36,953.00
Manufacturing.	Merrimack Man. Co.,	12 shares,	12,000.00	
	Boston Man. Co.,	10 "	7,500.00	
	Stark Mills,	7 "	7,000.00	
	Atlantic Cotton Mills,	7 "	7,000.00	
	Cocheco Manuf. Co.	20 "	10,000.00	
			<hr/>	43,500.00
Appleton Funds for building a Chapel.	Amoskeag Man. Co.	12 shares,	13,440.00	
	Stark	10 "	9,200.00	
	Merrimack	5 "	6,500.00	
	Appleton	5 "	4,500.00	
	Hamilton	5 "	4,750.00	
	Massachusetts	5 "	4,800.00	
	Suffolk	5 "	4,750.00	
	Manchester	3 "	2,430.00	
			<hr/>	\$ 50,370.00
Albany City Stock,				6,000.00
Massachusetts State Stock,				5,000.00
Pittsfield and North Adams Railroad,				5,000.00
Western Railroad Stock,				5,000.00
New York Central Railroad Bonds,				10,000.00
Investment of Jonathan Phillips's Donation in Mortgage,				10,000.00
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Bonds,				2,000.00
			<hr/>	
Amount carried forward,				\$ 173,823.00

No. VI.

ACCOUNT.

Cr.

By Balance, Aug. 31, 1854,	\$ 180,675.12
“ “ of Income Account, more received than paid out during the year,	1,438.03
	<u>\$ 182,113.15</u>

No. VII.

And the foregoing Property represents the following Funds and Balances, and is answerable for the same.

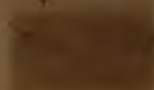
Funds appropriated to the education of Undergraduates, or the Academic Department.

Balance of the Stock Account,	\$ 182,113.15
Exhibitions,	29,354.56
Fund for Permanent Tutors,	21,678.13
Edward Hopkins's Donation for "Deturs,"	107.82
Hollis Professorship of Divinity,	6,839.48
“ “ of Mathematics,	3,568.89
Paul Dudley's Legacy,	444.44
John Alford's Legacy,	26,427.28
Nicholas Boylston's Legacy,	26,988.00
Hersey Professorship of Anatomy, &c.,	16,677.13
James Bowdoin's Legacy,	5,819.49
William Erving's Legacy,	3,333.34
Professorship of Natural History,	14,079.43
Samuel Eliot's Donation,	20,590.00
Abiel Smith's Legacy,	22,037.93
W. N. Boylston's Prizes for Elocution,	2,462.90
John McLean's Legacy,	39,059.34
Senior Exhibitions,	1,200.00
James Perkins's Legacy,	20,000.00
Joshua Fisher's Legacy,	34,277.13
Abbot Scholarship,	2,029.74
Kirkland Scholarship of 1815,	2,849.74
Scholarship of Class of 1817,	1,166.97
“ “ “ 1814,	2,343.68
“ “ “ 1835,	767.76
	<u>\$486,216.33</u>

Funds appropriated to the Theological School.

Consolidated Fund for the Hancock Prof.,	25,036.96
Consolidated Fund for the Parkman Prof.,	15,253.15
Jackson Foundation and Fund,	18,776.04
Clapp and Andrews Donations,	3,044.45
Henry Lienow's Legacy,	8,747.32
Nancy Kendall's Legacy,	2,000.00
A. W. Fuller's Legacy,	1,000.00
Lewis Gould's Legacy,	867.94
Balance to credit of Theological Institution,	21,871.66
	<u>96,597.52</u>

Amount carried forward, \$ 582,813.85



1841